INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XV NO 172- BOMBAY FRIDAY NOVEMBER 18 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
19 Nov.	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	COMORIN* ..	15,132
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,902
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ...	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £50.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £43.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date, about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
19th Nov,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feb,	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
*13th Dec.	DELTA ..	Colombo Straits, China and Japan.
17th ,,	ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
31st ,,	TASMANIA M. ..	Straits and Japan.
1928		
*10th Jan.	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits, China and Japan.
*31st ,,	KALYAN ..	Straits, China and Japan.

*Approximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
18th Nov.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.	
19th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.	
21st ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.	
23rd ,,	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.	
23rd ,,	BANKURA ...	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
30th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.	

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tamba Maru ..	5845	6 Nov.	17 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19 ,,	30 ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	27 ,,	11 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	15 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	17 ,,	30 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	21 ,,	5 Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Phuada Building, Hornby Road Bombay aeCon Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusan."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru..	14th Nov.	24th Nov.
Honolulu Maru ..	26th ,,	6th Dec.
Indo Maru ..	14th Dec.	23rd ,,
Shinnoh Maru..	16th ,,	30th ,,
Hankow Maru..	17th ,,	30th ,,
Heiyo Maru ..	19th ,,	31st ,,
Celebes Maru ..	25th ,,	7th Jan.

For Particulars apply to:—
CH. MURASE, Manager.
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams. "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE 'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 42 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar)

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22292

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET - BOMBAY

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7. CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Karachi.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY.
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES. 1924 Rs 2,37,34,000 / 1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000 } Increase Rs. 59,08,000
1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000 } Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80 000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927.
WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay
or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.
Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS for Piece Goods and Hosiery. Pay Rs. 50 plus T. A. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply SYAL TRADING CO., registered, "Rose Villa", Ludhiana.
T 29381.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
a

MEDICALS.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures al sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194R

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A fair vadama BRIDE of a high birth and status, for a young man of 18, reading in B. A. class, people other than "Atresagotram" need apply sharply, with Photos, Horoscope, etc., strictly confidential. Apply Box No. 2050, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R560

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

FOR SALE.

TOWELS THAT STAY YOUNG.

Kakomi Turkish Towels take a lot of wearing-out. Treat them as hard as you like, you won't dismay them. Well bleached and excellent in appearance, they will give you years of service.
Price from Rs. 14-8 per dozen upwards.

TROUBLE FREE TENNIS SCREENS.

Specify Kakomi Tennis Screens. They are strong and simple to erect. Made from Dark Blue Sheeting or Dosuti. Size 30'x9'.
Dosuti Rs. 136 per pair.
Sheeting Rs. 112 per pair

GET A GOOD PURDAH.

You can make or mar the appearance of a room, with a single Purdah. Choose from our wide range of delicate shades and add to the character of your rooms. All Kakomi Purdahs are hemmed ready for hod.
Price for size 6'x50" Dosuti Rs. 2-8 each.
Price for size 6'x72" Dosuti Rs. 3-12 each
Price for size 6'x44" Bolton Sheeting Rs. 2-8 each.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS, CO
CAWNPORE.
K1

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs. 195
Corona Three fine	Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs. 125
Century Portable	Rs. 85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

BUTTONS cheapest available to YOUNGMAN & Co., 58, Patlakhan Lane, Dacca Samples for 2/.
R555

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE 37TH EXHIBITION OF THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

will be held at the TOWN HALL, Bombay, in January, 1928. For prospectus apply to:

N. M. PATVARDHAN,
Hony. Secretary,
Bombay Art Society,
Old Custom House, Bombay.
29460

NOTICE

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATES in respect of my 133 Old Shares Nos. 13012 to 13014, 14471 to 14480, 20977 to 20981, 30926 to 30930, 31440 to 31444, 34560 to 34564, 41330 to 41352, 41380 to 41386, 60302 to 60306, 14046 to 14095, 43701 to 43710, 35223 to 35227 and 34, Further Issue shares Nos. 81324 to 81357 of the Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd. have been LOST or MISLAID or STOLEN. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay failing which the Company will issue duplicate share certificates.

H. M. RAHIMTOOLA,
Shareholder.
Dated 17th November, 1927.
R560

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION:—BOMBAY; TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1927 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November, 1927, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences ad, done or committed by any of our naive Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above-mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.
Dated this 3rd day of November, 1927.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
Sheriff of Bombay.
29479

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 760 of 1924.

BAI JADAV, widow and Anr. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

HOOSEINALLY HASSAMBHAI and Anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 19th day of December, 1927, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces and parcels of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements dwelling houses and shed standing thereon situate in the Western Khar Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement 24-1|4 Gunthas or thereabouts as follows:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acres	Acka
81	5	0	0-3-3|4	0-12-0
,,	6	0	0-7-1|2	2 -0-0
349	2	0	0-13	2 -8-0

standing in the name of Hassambhai Datoobhai and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 44B, Street No. ..... and bounded, on or towards the East by the Khari Road, on or towards the West by the property of Antone Francis Rodrigues, on or towards the North by the Lonchavala property and on or towards the South by the property of Gonsalves Anone.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Offices of Messrs. MOHILE AND PAREKH, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 36, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1927.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29530

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the construction of Pipe Sewer crossing Lady Jamshedji Road at Naska Tank, Pipe sewer crossing DeLisle Road Extension at Ash Lane and Pipe sewer crossing DeLisle Road Extension at 60' Road North of Ash Lane, will be received upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on the 24th day of November, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant with the names of all the partners of the firm if there be any.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per copy (non-returnable) to anyone deputed to receive them by the Dy. Engineer, Development Works, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 17-11-1927.
29531

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185
Nos. M.P. Parekh Building, Pydhony, Bombay

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE MACHINERY, TANKS, ETC., OF THE MOUNT ROAD OIL MILL (FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE ABDULLA HAJI SIDICK OIL MILL) AT NEW ANJIR WADI, MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGAON.

By the order of Messrs. Ahmuty and Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Abdulla Haji Sidick, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, th 23rd November, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Mill premises at New Anjir Wadi, Mount Road, Mazagaon, the undermentioned machinery, tanks, etc., of the said Mill:

One Engine of 80 H.P. by Rustom and Hornsby Ltd., with weather tank, crude oil tank, water tank, and water pump, one Engine Motor of 100 H.P., one Electric motor of 20 H.P., one groundnut breaking machine, one copra cutting machine, one iron press machine, one old iron machine, one wooden machine, 16 iron ghanis, small and big iron tanks, weather pump, chain, shafting, pulleys, filter plates, iron kadais and kumchas, tins, iron and wooden barrels, platform scale, Austrian safe, cupboard, stand, copying presses, table, chairs, etc., etc.

N.B.:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required in cash at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO,
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Haridas Vallabhdas and Vallabhdas Jamnadas, the Receivers appointed in Suit No. 3624 of 1925 (Narandas vs. Vallabhdas), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Walkeshwar Road, admeasuring about 1383 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 51, New No. 16541, New Survey No. 1|7261 part and 37261, Cadastral Survey No. 118, Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3130, 3131(1), Street Nos. 1-2 and 3 and bounded on the East by Walkeshwar Road, on the West by a passage, on the North partly by the property of Khandoba Magoba and partly by a passage and on the South by the property of Vassaondas Dharamchand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the vendors or to the undersigned.

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A Teasing and Pleasing Comedy
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
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"BARAS-KASTURI"

MOST POPULAR IN PUBLIC.

Beautiful Love Romance—Fine Scenery

TO BE SCREENED AT

KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE

From SATURDAY the 19th Inst. i. e. From To-morrow.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Wheat May	7 9 6
Wheat January	7 10 6
Linseed May	10 6 0
Wheat Pissi Ready	7 11 0
Wheat Pissi Jan.	7 10 6
Wheat Karachi Ready	7 10 0

Tone steady.—Good demand for ready.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 16th inst.

	cwts
Wheat	6,235
Linseed	2,804
Rape, Rai and Mustafdseeds	16
Gingellyseeds	1,679
Poppyseed	51
Groundnuts	19,061
Castorseed	9,030
Rice	1,943
Myrabollams	1,903
Cottonseed	14,647
Gram	3,062
Joowar	867
Maize	135
Bajree	992
Coal	5,494 tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld)

Muktsar (Punjab), Nov. 15.

FORWARD RATES:—

Cottonseeds Maghar	3 6 9
Cottonseeds Poh	3 7 0
Cottonseeds Phagan	3 8 0
Wheat Maghar	4 7 0
Wheat Har	4 7 0
Gram Jeth	3 10 0
Gawara Poh	3 0 9

READY:—

Wheat	4 6 0 to 5 0 0
Gram	4 0 0 to 4 4 0
Kapas Desi	13 0 0 to 13 8 0
Cotton	31 8 0
Cottonseeds	3 7 0
Rapeseeds	7 12 0 to 8 4 0

Market Arrivals:—

Kapas Desi	2000 mds.
Grain	500 mds.

Market condition:—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 47/13, Highest 47/15/6, Closing 47/11.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/4/6, Closing 4/4/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 55/13, Highest 55/15, Lowest 55/11, Closing 55/13.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 16.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, C and F Calcutta:—

Nov.|Dec. per cwt. 14|6.
Jan.|March per cwt. 14|6.
July|Sept. per cwt. 14|6.

C and F Bombay:—

Nov.|Dec. per cwt. 14|7-3|4.

C and F Karachi:—

Nov.|Dec. per cwt. 14|8-1|2.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 16.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.:—

Jan. shipment U.K. paid 50.

Barletta Russo, per 62-1|2 lb:—

Jan.|Feb. shipment sellers 49|6.

Wheat, South Australian:—

Nov.|Dec. shipment sellers 52|6.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi:—

Nov. shipment London sellers 51|9.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 16.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. spot: Sellers 1|6.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 2 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled steady to-day and prices for Octo. and Nov-Dec. Shipments record a drop of about a Pence, Jan-Feb-March Shipment Prices register a rise of about an Anna and a half per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the bazar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/10 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9/9 per cwt FBH.

S. S. Nurmahal sh 14/2 per cwt FBH.

S. S. Howara sh 14/2 per cwt FBH.

Shipment October sh 14/2 per cwt FBH.

Shipt. Nov-Dec. sh 14/3-1/2 per cwt FBH.

Shipt. Jan.Feb.March Rs. 9/13 per cwt FBH.

Jamnagar C.I.F. Nov-Dec. sh 14/4 per cwt RBH.

Jan-Feb-March Rs. 9/13/6 per cwt FBH.

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 16.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—

Nov.|Dec. shipment sellers £8-15-0.

Castorseed, Bombay:—

Nov.|Dec. shipment sellers £18-2-6.

Rapeseed, Toria ton:—

Nov.|Dec. shipment sellers £19-17-6.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 16.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—

Nov.|Dec. shipment sellers £17-2-6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—

Dec.|Jan. shipment sellers £17-2-6.

Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton:—

Jan.|Feb. shipment paid £15-1-3

Linseed Bombay ton:—

Nov.|Dec. shipment sellers £18-0-0.

COFFEE.

New York, Nov. 16.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 14-7|16.

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 16.

	£
Copper English best Selected	63-5|8
Copper Braziers	72-1|4
Yellow Metal	64-1|2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	21-3|4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-5|8
Tin English Ingots	261-1|4

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 16.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot	26-11|16
Forward	26-9|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 16.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4|11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 16.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-5|8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-11|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-15|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 16.

T.T. Berlin on London	unquoted
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.06-7|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.92
T.T. Madrid on London	28.65
T.T. Milan on London	89.51
T.T. Berne on London	25.27
T.T. Paris on London	124.03
T.T. London on Prague	164.48

WUHAN OVER-TAKEN

VICTORIOUS NATIONALIST TROOPS POURING

SEVERE FIGHTING IN CHINA

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Hankow.—The victorious Nationalist troops have overtaken Wuhan (name given to adjoining cities of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang) and troops have been pouring in throughout the day. Hitherto there has been no incident, but great uneasiness prevails owing to the bad reputation of the incoming troops.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN CANTON

LABOUR PARTY'S ATTEMPT TO SEIZE CANTON

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Hong Kong.—Chinese reports from Canton state that the labour party attempted to seize Canton and that gunfire between the contending parties was kept up throughout the night. Martial law has been declared and the gates to the European quarter are closed. The labourites under Changfatini have seized and occupied the telegraph office.

Members of labour unions are distributing leaflets directed against the Canton generalissmo, Lichaisun.—Reuter.

SEVERE FIGHTING NORTH OF MINGKWANG

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Shanghai.—Severe fighting along Tientsin-Pukow railway, North of Mingkwang, is evidenced by the arrival at Nanking of 1,100 serious casualties.

It appears that 60,000 Nationalists under Hoyingching who attacked Sunchuanfang's troops over the wide front have suffered very severely, one division of Nationalists being decimated at least one regiment being reduced to about forty to fifty men. Hoyingching was driven back to Mingkwang but the Northerners failed to follow up the advantage.

There is apprehension at Nanking following the reports that the Northerners are likely shortly to reappear at Pukow.—Reuter.

CEYLON REFORMS ENQUIRY

EVIDENCE TO BE TAKEN IN PUBLIC

COLOMBO, Nov. 17.

The inaugural meeting of the Reform Commission was held in the new Town Hall, when the Commissioners were welcomed by the Colonial Secretary on behalf of the Government and the people of Ceylon.

Lord Donoughmore having acknowledged the welcome announced that the sittings of the Commission would be held in public, but later, should they consider it desirable and in public advantage and their own convenience, they intended taking evidence in private session, in accordance with more usual procedure.—Free Press.

It is understood that the governing body of the International Labour Office have fixed 13th May 1928 as the opening day of the eleventh session of the International Labour Conference which will be held at Geneva.—A. P.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer opened the new premises of the India Cultural Association this evening.—A. P.

INDIAN COLLEAGUES NOT CONSULTED!

APPOINTMENT OF STATUTORY COMMISSION

SIR MAHOMED HABIBULLA'S FIGHT FOR SELF-RESPECT

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Statutory Commission, its reception in India and the part played by Indians in high office in the formative stages is the talk in Indian circles in London. It is freely stated that Lord Birkenhead did not all consult the Indian members of the India Office on the question. But it is said the same is not the case with the Viceroy's Executive Council. Lord Irwin took his Councillors it is said into confidence at one of the meetings of the Council and there was an exchange of views. Reports in India that Sir Muhammad Habibulla was the only Indian member to dissent from the idea of a purely Parliamentary Commission are confirmed in informed circles in London. It is said that an objection was first raised to conveying Sir Muhammad Habibullah's view to the India Office. It was claimed that it would meet the situation if Lord Irwin reported that he and his Executive Council were in concurrence with the Secretary of State. But Sir Muhammad claimed that he had a right to ask that his disagreement should be made known to the Secretary of State and even wanted to record a minute. The right to record a minute was not conceded, but as a matter of courtesy rather than right, the Viceroy conveyed Sir Muhammad's views to the Secretary of State. It is stated that following the practice in the British Cabinet for the proceedings of which no minutes are kept, no records are kept in India also of the discussions and deliberations of the Viceroy's Executive Council. In the circumstances one has to be content with second and third hand information. At no time can an authentic statement be secured as even on resignation of office the holder of these Cabinet posts are pledged to secrecy.—Free Press Cable.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

NEW POLICE OFFICER FOR BOMBAY

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. R. Harris to the Indian Police Service and to allot him to the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. S. A. Naik, First Class Subordinate Judge in the Selection Grade, Ratnagiri, to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Poona, vice Mr. R. K. Bal retiring with effect from the 8th November 1927.

Mr. C. P. Parkh, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Godhra, to act as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon, vice Mr. K. A. Sapre transferred.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for one month and seventeen days from the 7th November 1927, and permitted to affix to the leave the Christmas holidays of 1927.

The leave on average pay granted to Khan Bahadur K. J. Petigara, I.S.O., Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay City, by Government Notification No S. 31|14, dated the 26th July 1927, is extended by one month on half average pay.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Inspector Rao Saheb S. R. Patwardhan should continue to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay City, during Khan Bahadur Petigara's absence on leave, or pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. K. A. Sapre, Acting Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad, with the appellate jurisdiction described in section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869).

Mr H. A. Khan, Probationary Deputy Collector in the Dharwar District, is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in this district.

The services of Mr. R. B. Ewbank, C.I.E., I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr. N. V. Raghavan, Accountant-General, Bombay, has been granted leave on average pay for six weeks, with effect from the 2nd October 1927.

Mr. A. G. Barr, O.B.E., an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, has, on return from leave been posted as Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 2nd October 1927.

AFGHAN KING TO MEET MUSTAF KEMAL.

"Al-Ittihad" publishes the following:—A special telegraphic message from Angora says that His Majesty the King of Afghanistan has mind to visit His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha on return from his journey through Europe.

Rahat-Steeg and party have been released.—Reuter.

NEED FOR LICENSING STUDIOS

EVIDENCE BEFORE CINEMA COMMITTEE

NO HELP FROM GOVERNMENT

The Indian Cinematograph Committee having reassembled at the Committee room of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Thursday morning, proceeded to examine Mr. Healy, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, representing the Government of Bombay. In the course of his oral evidence, the Commissioner stated, without the slightest reservation, that the Government of Bombay were not prepared to render any financial assistance to the cinema industry.

Replying to Mr. Neogy, the witness said that the Home Department of Government dealt with the cinemas in the Presidency. The Board of censors derived their instructions from that department.

Mr. Neogy:—Has Government of Bombay as a whole ever considered the question?—No. They are not willing to give support to the industry either by way of subsidy or in any other shape.

Mr. Green, intervening said that he had an impression that Government as a whole had considered the question; however, it was a point which required further investigation.

In spite of Mr. Green's impression, the Commissioner once more assured the Committee that Government had not considered the question in consultation with the ministers. Some of the members of the Committee could not exactly catch, the significance of the fact why a Commissioner of Police should be asked to represent the Government in matters which mainly concerned education and agriculture—the transferred departments.

MR. BOLE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. S. K. Bole, M. L. C., representative of backward classes in the city, observed that western pictures did certainly produce vicious influence on the minds of uninformed cinema-goers. He was for strict censorship both on Indian and foreign films. Commenting on the mythological films, the witness gave his opinion that Puranas had to be rewritten in a manner which would conduce to make the Society, morally healthy. He also believed that even the life of Krishna was not properly described by the Puranas. He would have that life also rewritten. Further questioned by Mr. Green, the witness admitted that some of the Indian films also caused demoralisation to a certain extent. He advocated stricter censorship to be administered by a central board of censors.

LICENSING OF STUDIOS.

Mr. P. J. Marzban, Editor of "Jame-Jamshed," the next witness examined, said he did not advocate increase of duty on foreign films. Dealing with the question of censorship, the witness suggested that all film producing agencies ought to be registered and licensed and their studios must be periodically inspected. The work of inspection, he said, should be entrusted to special inspectors appointed from the police. Replying to Mr. Neogy, the witness said he wanted clearer and better atmosphere in Indian studios. Regarding further questions on the point, the witness expressed his desire that he should be examined "in camera".

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

According to the witness, following among others are the difficulties in the way of film industry in India: (1) absence of technical education (2) limited economic resources at the disposal of producers (3) paucity of good actors and scenario writers (4) absence of state-aid (5) absence of protective measures (6) apprehension of religious feelings and susceptabilities being wounded (7) injustice of tariff (8) competition of foreign production (9) general economic poverty of the audience (10) absence of a minute sub-division of technical work (11) language difficulties and (12) entertainment tax.

Asked if it was not possible for Indian Press to encourage the indigenous industry, the witness made a very sorry confession that there was no unity in the Press required for the purpose.

The Committee then rose for lunch.

AFTER-LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. N. B. Chandrachud, M. L. C., representing the Poona Municipality, told the Committee, in the course of his oral evidence, that Indian films were very much neglected in Poona. On the contrary American films were extraordinarily popular with the Poona audience. The witness did not think that any case had been made out for a stricter censorship on films either Indian or foreign. He did not also subscribe to the view that cinema houses in India should exhibit only Indian pictures. There would be no attraction, he said, for Indian films. Dealing with the quota system, he observed that the system would not be advantageous to cinema proprietors. Speaking as a responsible politician, Mr. Chandrachud objected to whatever system of imperial preference being introduced in India.

NO BANEFUL INFLUENCE.

Mr. Hague of Pathe India then gave evidence before the Committee. The witness did not believe that any films were manufactured in America for oriental consumption. Speaking about Indian consumption, he said that 90 per cent. of the pictures which went into interior, i.e. the mofussil places, were pictures first shown in the city. From his long experience of the trade, the witness could assure the Committee that cinemas did not produce any baneful influence upon the Indian Society.

The witness did not believe that the cinema experts in foreign countries would be willing to coach Indian students in their studios over there. They would be very careful not to disclose the secret of their trade. The only source left open to them was, therefore, to bring experts from foreign countries to India. The witness advocated the establishment of a studio in India with up-to-date modern equipment and with a foreign expert to train Indian students in the technique of the art. The witness did not favour the idea of starting "quota system" in India. In his opinion, Indian pictures were fairly popular and did not stand in need of any artificial backing.

NEED FOR A CENTRAL STUDIO.

The witness agreed with the Chairman that for the progress of the industry there ought to be combination not only of the talent and technique of the East and the West but also there must be healthy co-operation between the builders of cinema houses and the producers of pictures. He would like to have a central studio established in India. Such a studio, he said, would cost Rs. 5,00,000 in the least. The recurring cost would depend on the turnover of pictures.

Proceeding, Mr. Hague observed that the censorship exercised by the boards of censors was fairly sufficient. There should be no grounds for any complaint on that score. If the idea of the central board would at any time materialize, such a board, he said, should be located either in Bombay or Calcutta.

The Committee then adjourned to 11 a.m. to-day.

ANOTHER COMMISSION APOLOGIST

SAFE GUARDING CLAIMS OF MINORITIES

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Lecturing on Diarchy at the Royal Colonial Institute, Lord Meston presiding, Dr. Shafaat Khan claimed that Ministers had shown competence to carry on the Departments and declared that all classes and parties in India held that the solution of the political problem was Provincial autonomy on unitary lines, but before any change was made in Constitution, the rights of minorities must be safeguarded which should be organic law of the Constitution. He said the Muslims would not accept any changes which included abnegation of communal representation. Sensational stories of boycott of the Simon Commission should not be credited, until the views of all organised parties in India had been obtained through their Annual Conferences. He said the Commission procedure postulating closest association of Indians with members and providing every facility for very free and frank discussion with the Commissioners would have a very salutary effect and might reconcile the opponents. Sensible leaders in India knowing devastation produced by Non-Co-operation, would not adopt the line of action likely to renew such troubles.—Reuter.

"TAKE SEPARATE COUNSEL'

MIAN ABDUL HAYE'S ADVICE TO MUSLIMS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17.

Mian Abdul Haye M.L.A., (Punjab) in the course of a statement regarding the Statutory Commission says:

"Personally I feel very reluctant to go before the Commission because I am aware of the serious blunders that our countrymen have committed. I wonder whether the Hindu community with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at their head can face the Commission with the speech of the Pandit on the North Western Frontier Reform question already on the table of the Commission. The Muslim leaders should at once meet and chalk out their own separate line of action."—A. P.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SCATTERED SELLING—UNDERTONE WEAK. FUTURES 11 TO 14 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Nov. 16.

The New York futures market opened steady and improved 5 points. There was absence of buyers and prices gradually declined on scattered liquidation. The undertone of the market is weak and is afraid of heavy ginning figures next week. The close was quiet at a decline of 11 to 14 points. Spot Cotton declined 10 points to 20.10c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and closed 14 to 15 points lower. Spot prices were reduced by 15 points to 19.85c.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 16th instant:—

January highest 19.90 (10-04 a.m.) lowest 19.73 (at the opening).

Weekly Government Weather Report:—Favourable except rains in Mississippi Valley.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 16th inst. as under:—

"Favour sales on rallies expecting easier tendency."

Munds & Winslow:—"Expect trade demand to support prices. Expect ultimately higher market in all probability."

Reuter:—Market comparatively steady until closing when suddenly declined on liquidation and New Orleans selling.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

F. P. Fa'es.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 16-11-27	4607000	6015000
,, Yesterday do	46000	80000
Exports to date do	2539000	3413000
Stock at Ports 11-11-27	2492000	2651000
,, Interior Towns do	1259000	1346000
,, Liverpool 11-11-27	994000	399000
Visible Supply 11-11-27	5831000	5829000
Quantity in Sight do	7207000	8285000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 16.

December	19.67—.14
January	19.73—.12
March	19.93—.12
May	20.10—.11
July	19.98—.12
Middling Spot	20.10—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 16.

January	19.92—.14
March	20.01—.15
May	19.85—.15

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 16.

NEW YORK, 11 A.M.:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	19.81—.04
March	19.99—.06
May	20.16—.05

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

January	19.83—.02
March	20.01—.04
May	20.17—.04

NEW ORLEANS, 9-30 A.M.:—

January	20.03—.03
March	20.11—.05
May	20.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 16.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	64,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	78,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 16.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	20-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	119-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-1/2
National Bank	50
Eastern Bank	6-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	85-7/8
Conversion Loan	75-1/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	103
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	61-3/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	71-3/8
Consols	55
War Loan 5 p.c.	100-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	93-1/4

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 16.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:—
December delivery sellers 29
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:—
Jan./Apl. delivery paid & buyers 29/6.

LIVERPOOL.

SMALL MARKET.—SOME LIQUIDATION—CLOSED UNCHANGED TO 3 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 6 to 7 points but ruled quiet on liquidation. The close was barely steady at a rise of 1 to 3 points for near months, while distant positions closed unchanged. Middling American Spot values improved 9 points to 11.16d. per lb. and Spot sales were 7,000 bales.

The Empire futures closed 2 to 3 points better, while Egyptians were quiet at a decline of 5 to 7 points.

PRIVATE CABLES & REPORTS:—

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Weekly weather report: Arkansas and Mississippi picking interrupted by rains, elsewhere mostly been completed.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.'s Report:—"Although market acts fairly steady, good outside support is lacking. It may be for the reason that, in spite of Government Statement as to the unprecedented rapidity of ginnings this year owing to early picking, the general impression is for an ultimate 13,000,000 bales, crop estimate on December 8th. Should the ginnings show around 112 lakhs on Novembr 21st, it may confirm the idea of a small increase in next Bureau, and in such an eventuality prices may temporarily decline. We adhere to our opinion for higher prices in the long run, based on the statistical position, however, we advise our friends to keep their accounts squared over the ginnings, unless in the meantime private estimates show smaller figures.

Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—"Weekly weather report says:—Picking nearly over except Mississippi valley where picking retarded by rains."

From Liverpool:—New York cables: Careful investigation textile situation this country suggests dull demand next two months is a probability. Prices already showing scant profit becoming more unsatisfactory. Production now exceeding current orders rapidly absorbing business previously booked. Curtailment obviously needed and being urged by leading manufacturers and textile distributors' meeting will be held. November 18th to discuss. Possibility no action but probability of curtailment if adopted will not be over ten per cent. Pending fresh developments anticipate scalping market but definitely not bearish.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

	Opening	Closing.
November		10.65 plus .04
December		10.64 plus .03
January	10.63	10.65 plus .02
February		10.63 plus .02
March	10.67	10.64 plus .02
April		10.62 plus .02
May	10.57	10.64 plus .02
June		10.59 plus .02
July	10.59	10.56 plus .02
August		10.43 plus .01
September		10.31
October		10.20
November		10.15
Middling Spot		11.16 plus .09

SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

Scinde Good	8.00 plus .05
Scinde Fully Good	8.20 plus .05
Scinde Fine	8.40 plus .05
Bengal Good	8.00 plus .05
Bengal Fully Good	8.20 plus .05
Bengal Fine	8.40 plus .05
Oomra Good	8.65 plus .05
Oomra Fully Good	8.90 plus .05
Oomra Fine	9.15 plus .05
Broach Good	9.25 plus .05
Broach Fully Good	9.55 plus .05
Broach Fine	9.85 plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

November	18.25—.05
December	18.32—.05
January	18.50—.05
February	18.50—.05
March	18.60—.05
April	18.60—.05
May	18.58—.07
June	18.52—.07
July	18.51—.07
August	18.51—.07
September	18.51—.07
October	18.51—.07
November	18.33—.07
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	18.95 pl.10

BOMBAY.

Scattered Covering. Hedge selling and liquidation depress values—Rally on Speculative Buying. Closed steady.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Following a decline of 12 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 386/ for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 388/8 on scattered covering. At this level long liquidation in conjunction with hedge selling checked the rise and prices declined to Rs. 382/12. As soon as the selling pressure was over, prices rallied on speculative buying and were quoted at Rs. 38/7. At this level there was quietness and prices at 4 p.m. were quoted as under:—

Broach A/M.	386	388/8	382/12	385/8
Oomra D/J	354	358	351	357
Oomra Mar.	352	355	352	355
Bengal D/J.	316	318	316	318
Bengal Mar.	318	321	318	320

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Liverpool opened 9 points lower but later on it showed 4 points lower. The forward market opened at Rs. 387/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and ruled steady on Commission houses buying.

Broach A/M.	387/4	388/8	387/4	388/8
Oomra D/J.	357	358/8	357	358/8
Oomra March	355	356/8	355	356/8
Bengal D/J.	318/8	319/8	318/8	319/8
Bengal March	320/8	321/8	320/8	321/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

November	238.30—0.60
February	247.30—0.50
May	251.90—0.60

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

Amritsar:—Picking in full swing—arrivals free.
Ferozpur:—Cotton arriving freely.
Multan:—Desi cotton arriving freely. Americans arriving in small quantities.
Beawar:—Cotton arriving freely.
Amraoti:—Cotton arriving in small quantities. Expect only slight damage owing to recent rains.
Khamgaon:—Cotton plants expect only slight damage owing to recent rain.
Dhulia:—Cotton arriving in small quantities. Early arrivals will show Black leaf.
Broach:—Cotton crop excellent. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.
Viramgaon:—Cotton plants flourishing.
Bhavnagar:—Cotton picking general.
Barsi:—Smaller area sown this year, arrivals in small quantities.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bengal 318 D/J.
Broach 386 A/M.
Oomra 353 D/J.
Oomra 354 March

SPOT RATE.

	Supperfine	Fine	Fully good
Bengal	334	328	321
Sindh Punjam	332	326	319
Oomra No. 3	371	361	351

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

100 Ralli Bros. Veraval 353
100 Ralli Bros. Khandesh 355
100 Forbes & Co. Mandasar 328
100 Colaba Land Mill Wardha 389
100 P. Crystal & Co., Bodbad 365
200 Vardhman Bros. Akola 370
100 E. Spinner & Co. Amraoti 373
100 B. Kanshandas Shegaon 368
100 K. Damjee & Co. Comptah 402
100 Tata Mill Comptah 385
100 Prelad Mill Bijapur 365

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

	Ready Mill Terms	Delivery Contract New	Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superime MG.	350			
Bengal Fine MG.	340	+6/7		+6
Bengal FG. MG.	330			
Sindh-Punjab Fine MG.	340			
Sindh-Punjab FG. MG.	330			
Wardha-Hingt. Fine MG.	335			
Nagpur Fine MG	385	+21/2		+10
Yeotmal Fine MG.	375			
Arvi Fine MG.	375	+11		9/10
Amraoti Fine MG.	270			
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG.	365	+		+1
Mulkapur Fine MG.	360			
Khandesh Fine MG.	360	+2/3		+5
Muthia Fine MG.	355	—4		—9
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	380			
Purna Average Quality	360			
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality.				
Indore/Ujjain.				
Burwah Sanavad.				
			March	
Broach Fine MG.			+14	
Broach FG. MG.				
Western Good MG.	385			
Westerns HG.				
Cambodia Fine MG.	425			
Miraj/Sangli FG. MG.	405			
Compta FG. MG.	405			
Dhollera FG. MG.				
Kadi/Viramgam FG. MG.				

BULLION MARKET

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Following easiness in Shanghai Exchange the local market after opening at Rs. 60/11/ ruled quiet. There are still some short sales in Kartik delivery, which are keeping it at a prelium of Rs. 10/. This Strength is purely technical on account of shortage of stocks and it is feared that if local stock is not replaced by fresh imports, shorts in Magasar delivery will have to face a manipulated market.

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Ready	21 7 9
Margashirsha	21 7 3
Posha	21 7 3
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96-97-98-99	21 7 6
National City	21 9/6

SILVER.

Ready	60 10 0
London Ready	26 11 0
Forward	26 8 0
London Shanghai.	
Opening	2 7 4
Closing	2 7 5
New York cent	58 0 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Karditka	60/12	60/12	60/8	60/8
Margashirsha	60/5	60/5	60/	60/1
Posha	60/2	60/2	59/13	59/15

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15,16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6; 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32
Tone of Exchange:—Steady market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 960
Bank's buying D D 945
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 125 1/2
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 122
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 138 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 177.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 274 1/2
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-11 1/2
London Silver per oz.—Ready 26-11.
London Silver per oz.—Forward 26.9
Tone of Silver:—Dull. India bought to cover sales. China was a seller at higher rates. Market closed with sellers at the rate.
American Cross Rate dols. 4.87 5/8
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.03

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

3 Months 4-11/32 per cent.
6 Months 4.7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent.
One month 2-1/4 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEN & CO.)
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, November 17th
Since 1st. September

In full-pressed Bales.	This Year Yesterday	Last Year	This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	1203	6581	2539	
Central India	77	7777	6329	
Barsi and Nagar	1421	6130	1112	
Hyderabad-Gaorani	100	1465	110	
Berar	2911	29850	2827	
Central Provinces	1115	6079	621	
Total Oomras	6947	57882	13,238	
Dholera	328	14069	2737	
N.W. Provinces	2802	26080	5914	
Rajputana		5722	5501	
Sind-Punjab	1316	11113	3265	
Broach		2444	134	
Coompta & Dharwar		2339	5907	
Westerns-Northerns	53	2792	8943	
Occoanada			202	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6043	4436	
Persian	238	2557	1908	
American	118	18590	22648	
Egyptian and African	4812		15305	
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	2		5	
Total	11802	1,54,445	86,123	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 10th Nov.

In full pressed Bales.

Destination	This year.	Last year.	
Europe	962	72,883	44,486
Japan & China	600	62,961	21803
Coast Ports	20	3772	2733
Up-country by Rail	22,194		20680
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan	4956		3114
Total	1583	166772	97816

BOMBAY STATISTICS).

Bombay, Nov. 17.

	Bales.
Wednesday's Receipt	11,802
Wednesday's Exports	1,582
Receipts from 1st Sept.	154,445
Receipts same time last year	88,123
Exports from 1st Sept.	134,377
Exports same time last year	75,761
Stock of Cotton on 10th November	213,824
Stock same time last year	217,844

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES QUIET.

BOMBAY BURMA HARDENED

Bombay, Nov. 17.

MILL SHARES:—

Cotton Mill shares opened quiet but steady and improved slightly. The improvement was lost and without any special feature the market closed quiet.

BOMBAY BURMA:—

As anticipated Bombay Burmah jumped up to a new high level due to the dividend of Rs. 27/8. This dividend is received favourably and the undertone at the close was steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron shares opened steady but reached on long liquidation. Indian Cement and Bundi shares looked up but met increased offerings and closed quiet. Punjab Cement ruled steady Tata Hydros were steady. Andhras were quiet but steady. It is rumoured that Tata Hydros will have to bear a large portion of the loss in Kundli Dam. Tata constructions hardened to-day. Scindia shares closed firm. B. P. Petrols continues in good demand.

SECURITIES:—

Government Securities were quiet but steady with little business.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 81-12
Baroda (100/50) 14 p.c. 96.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 7.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 85
Imperial (100) 1437-8
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c 353-12
Union (5) Rs. 3/13

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 38-2.
Central India Mining (10) 26
India Cement 250 (O) 230
Katni Cement 250 (O) 242-6
Katni Cemen (40) (D) 550.
Punjab Cement (D) 12/8.
Punjab Cement (D) 15/8.
Shivrajpur (10) 51/4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 910
Central Provinces (100) 5 1/2 p.c. 105
Dhond Baramati Ry (100) 6 p.c. 101
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 94.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-8.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c 98.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 107 xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 144
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1/2 p.c. 712/8
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 92
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 93
Andhra Valley (O) (100) 4 p.c. 845.
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1035
Bombay Tramways (O) 2 1/2 p.c. 140/10 xd.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 70
Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 1082-8
Tata Power P. (1000) 850
Tata Power O (1,000) 550
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 95, 226/4
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 885
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 640
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Volkart C. P. (550) Rs. 25, 535.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 407/8
Apollo (30) 5

Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 986/4
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 986/4
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12/8 550.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-505
Century (100) 485
Crescent (100) 297/8
Colaba Mills 145
Dawn (250) 80. 705.
David (300) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) 0-15
Edward Sassoon (100) nil. 112/8
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 960
Framji Petit (1,000) 550.
Globe (100) 30/10
Elphinstone (100) nil 17

Gokak Mills 133-12
Indoje Malwan (100) 362/8
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 266/4

Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 50.
Kasturchand (500) 287/4.
Kohinoor (500) nil. 271/4
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 6800
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 115.

Manekji Petit (100) 1775
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 490
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2100
New Great Mills 327-8

Pabaney Mills 200, 281/4
Pearl Mill 250, 592-8
173 Simplex 73, 180
Swadeshi (100) 576/4
Phoenix (100) 425
Simplex (100) 130

SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 17.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper 76/3
4 per cent Conversation Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 98/10
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 94/3
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/14.
5 per cent (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/3/6.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/13
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) dut 1930 Rs. 104/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105/13
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/3
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8
Forward rates. 1st Dec. Sett.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 76/2/6 1945-55 Rs. 107/2/6.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

Sassoon Cotton (100) 10.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3 1/2 78 5/2
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8,225
Sir Baruchа Mills (100) 12-8
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10, 526-4
Swan Mills (100) 16, 152-8
Tata Oil Mills (100) 38
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 3/85
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcocks Ashdown (nil) 332/8
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 760
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid X D 282/8
Bombay Steam (O) (250) 221/4
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 237 1/2 xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 45/8
British Burma Petroleum 5-13
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24
Burma Corporation (10) 9-2
Empire of India Life (500/10 1900
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 162/1/2
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 370
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) R 18-14
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2125 x 200/100 (Pd) P.C. 2125
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 650.
Scindia Steam (15) 17-11
Tata 1st Preference 137
Tata Constructions (30) 58-8
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 93/12
Tata Iron (O) (75) 61-12
Tata Iron Def. (80) 216/4
Telephone Co. (5) 45/8

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NOT A FAIR PROCEDURE

COUNSEL'S PROTEST TO JUDGE

OBJECTION TO HEARING A CASE PIECE-MEAL

There was some sensation in Mr. Justice Kemp's Court on Wednesday, when strong language was used by Sir Thomas Strangman and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

His Lordship had before him a part-heard case which after serveral previous hearings had been adjourned to Wednesday.

When the case was called his Lordship wanted to postpone it till after a week, as he had to attend to some other work.

Sir Thomas Strangman, counsel for the plaintiff, said that it was not desirable to have the case heard piece-meal like that. He and Sir Chimanlal, the defendant's counsel, both desired to have it heard continuously on consecutive days.

His Lordship explained that he had to follow the arrangement fixed by the Chief Justice.

NOT FAIR.

Sir Thomas protested that such a state was not fair to the Court, to the litigants or to the profession. It was difficult for counsel to carry on their profession in this way.

Sir Chimanlal also endorsed the protest made by Sir Thomas.

His Lordship expressed his willingness to transfer the case to another Judge.

Counsel, however, desired that the case should be taken up by his Lordship on such a date that it would be convenient to hear it continuously.

His Lordship then adjourned the case to 11th January next.

SUIT OF A SHARE BROKER DISMISSED

DECREE OF LOWER COURT SET ASIDE

Pirojshaw Rustamji Vakharia, Appellant and 1st Defendant.

v.

Fulchand Tricumji, Respondent and Plaintiff.

This was an appeal filed by the appellant against the judgment and decree of the late Hon'ble Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah who had passed a decree in favour of the respondent and plaintiff for Rs. 1,93,824-5-0, interest and costs.

This suit was filed by the plaintiff Fulchand Tricumji who is doing business as a share broker in the Old Share Bazaar against Mr. Pirojshaw Rustamji Vakharia and one Tarachand Mulji who was a sub-broker of the said Fulchand Tricumji. The plaintiff alleged that he was working as a Certified Share Broker in the Old Stock Exchange and that the second defendant Tarachand Mulji was acting as his sub-broker and that in the year 1921 Tarachand Mulji had introduced the first defendant as one of his constituents and that the first defendant gave instructions to the said Tarachand Mulji in respect of his business for the sale and purchase of shares either by himself or through K. F. Patel, Bar-at-Law, who is his brother-in-law and constituted attorney and that throughout the course of dealings Tarachand Mulji and the said K. F. Patel were the Agents of Pirojshaw Rustomji Vakharia or at all events were held out by him to be such agents. The plaintiff further alleged that orders were placed with him by the said Tarachand Mulji on behalf of Pirojshaw Rustamji Vakharia for August, September, October, Murat and December 1921 Settlements, and that for the Murat Settlement there was a loss of Rs. 70,868-2 and that when he claimed the said amount, both K. F. Patel and Pirojshaw Rustomji Vakharia denied their liability saying that they had not given my instructions to the said Tarachand Mulji for giving any orders for the purchase or sale of any shares for Murat Settlement, whereupon the plaintiff closed up all the outstanding transactions for December Settlement which resulted in a further loss of Rs. 81,937-8 and he filed the suit to recover the said amounts with interest and costs.

FIRST DEFENDANTS' STATEMENT.

The first defendant in his Written Statement denied that Tarachand Mulji was his agent or was held out by him or K. F. Patel as his agent and stated that it appeared that the said Tarachand Mulji had committed frauds and that for September and October Vaidas he had done business on his own account in the name of the first defendant and that he had pocketed the differences. He denied that any orders were given either by him or by K. F. Patel for Murat Settlement or for December Settlement and that he was not liable for the amounts claimed by the plaintiff.

CONTENTION UPHELD.

The suit had come on for hearing before the late Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah in June 1926 and lasted for several days. The learned Judge gave judgment on the 14th August 1926 in which he believed and upheld the contention of the first defendant that for September and October Vaidas Tarachand Mulji had done business on his own account in the name of the first defendant and had pocketed the moneys. He also held that it was proved that the Murat and December 1921 Settlements no orders were given to the said Tarachand Mulji either by the first defendant or K. F. Patel and that Tarachand Mulji had done all the said business on his own account but in the name of the first defendant. The learned Judge however believed the story of the plaintiff that before the business was started an interview had taken place between the plaintiff, the first defendant, the second defendant and the plaintiff's mehta in June 1921, and that the first defendant had held out the sub broker Tarachand Mulji as his agent for communicating his orders to the plaintiff and therefore he was liable for all the orders placed by the said sub-broker for the said Murat and December 1921 Settlements, and he passed a decree against the first defendant for Rs. 1,93,824-5.

APPEAL AGAINST JUDGMENT.

The appellant filed an appeal against the said judgment and decree. The appeal came on for hearing before the Honourable the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crump on Monday and Tuesday last the 14th and 15th instant. The Honourable the Advocate-General with Mr. Coltman appeared for the appellant while Sir Thomas Strangman with Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. M. C. Setalwad appeared for the respondent. It appears that the respondent and his legal advisers realised that the judgment of the Lower Court was wrong and their client had no chances of success, and when the appeal was called, Sir Thomas Strangman stated to the Court that the matter was settled and that the decree of the Lower Court was to be set aside. The following Order was taken down by their Lordships:—

"Appeal allowed, Decree set asidd Suit dismisesd. No Order as to costs. The Appellant contrary to his counsel's advice and looking to the condition of the plaintiff, by way of solatium gives up his costs."

Messrs. Mulla and Mulla were attorneys for the appellant.

Messrs. Motichand and Devidas were attorneys for the respondent.

SEWRI DOUBLE MURDER CASE

4 ACCUSED ACQUITTED ONE GETS 5 YEAR'S R. I.

In the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court Justice Davar heard a case in which five persons were charged with murder.

The accused are (1) Yusuf Sayyad, (2) Abbasali Muniruddin, (3) Karmatali Rahimatali, (4) Abumiya Fatumiya, and (5) Esaak Usman.

The facts of the case are that two Pathans, Mubarak and Tawabkhan, with their cousins and followers were a menace to the residents of Sewri Koliwada where they resided. It was said that they extorted money from the people by bullying them. Enraged at this, about 30 or 40 people joined together and had a scuffle with Mubarak's party. Both Mubarak and Tawabkhan got serious stab wounds on their body as a result of the fight and died in the hospital. And the present case arose out of this.

After hearing the evidence on both sides, his Lordship convicted the second accused of causing grievous hurt and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The other accused were acquitted.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. M. B. Kolaskar with Mr. M. S. Pandit for the defence.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR GIRL

ACCUSED GETS 5 YEARS' R. I.

The Hon. Justice Davar, at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court decided a case in which Hasan Wahid, aged 30 years, was charged with kidnapping a girl Nabibai with a view to have illicit intercourse with her.

The prosecution case was that the girl Nabibai was staying with her mother and step father in Ghalabai Street, Madanpura, Nabibai is aged about 13 or 14 years and was married to a man at Malegaon. Soon after the marriage she and her mother came down to Bombay.

GIRL'S EVIDENCE.

According to the girl's evidence, on the 8th of May last she was in her room crying, her mother having chastised her for some fault, when her neighbouring woman, Kulsumbai, came and asked her to accompany her to her sister Aminabai's place at Madanpura. She accompanied Kulsumbai and when they had reached the place Kulsumbai left her there and came away. Aminabai then brought the accused and his brother Mohamed Hussein to where she was sitting and asked her to go with the accused. The girl at first refused to do so but when threatened by Aminabai, she was frightened and submitted.

SENT FROM PLACE TO PLACE.

The accused then took her to the house of one Fatma at Mastan Talao where she stayed for one night. Thence, the accused took her to Andheri where he kept her for a fortnight. He was visiting her occasionally in the night. From Andheri, she was then brought to Kurla at the house of one Ahmad Hasan, who, however, turned her out on the third day saying that he did not want to get involved in such affairs. She then returned to Aminabai's room in Bombay where the accused saw her and told her that she was going to Ahmedabad. After this, at the instance of Amina, she came to Kulsumbi and was found by her father.

The girl's step-father, Abdool Gafoor Noormahomed, who is a workman, in his evidence stated that he returned home on the 8th of May last at about 8 p.m. and was told by his wife that Nabibai, his daughter, was missing. The police were informed. But nothing happened till 18th of June when he found the girl in his neighbour's room.

The jury after hearing the evidence and the counsel's arguments brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty and his Lordship agreeing with them sentenced the accused to a term of 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Banaji appeared for the prosecution and Mr. I. S. Haji defended the accused.

"MY MIND IS OPEN."

JUDGE'S ATTITUDE IN JAIN MARRIAGE CASE.

When the Jain marriage case was resumed on Wednesday after lunch, Dr. Mrs. D'Monte was closely examined by counsel as to the physical condition of Kasturbai at the time she had gone to witness for being operated upon.

Searching questions on medical technicalities were then put to the doctor both by counsel and the Judge to test her statement that the girl was a virgin.

Dr. Mrs. Dossibai Jehangir A. Dadabhoy was the the next witness who was however dropped as she did not definitely identify Kasturbai.

A girl named Kasturbai was brought to her for examination.

COUNSEL'S ARGUMENTS.

Mr. O'Gorman then addressed the Court on behalf of the defendants.

Counsel said there was the direct evidence of the plaintiff on the girl, which was in direct conflict. His Lordship would have to decide on which side the truth lies. The maxim "Truth in one, truth in everything" did not apply in a case like this. That was laid down by the Judicial Committee.

Counsel then proceeded to comment on the evidence of plaintiff's witnesses who had deposed to being present at the marriage. He submitted their evidence should be discounted.

His Lordship remarked that all the witness were warned. The plaintiff was a young boy, and it would be extraordinary if they gave false evidence for him exposing themselves to the risk of prosecution for perjury.

Continuing, Mr. O'Gorman said that no witness outside their caste had been called by the plaintiff. When a function like a marriage took place, surely the neighbours would have known about it. If so, they should have been called by the plaintiff. It was also strange that not a single relative of the plaintiff was present at the alleged marriage.

WHAT ABOUT GIRL'S FATHER?

Mr. O'Gorman then commented on the plaintiff's omission to call the girl's father who, according to him, had brought about the marriage. It was unlikely that he could be spirited away by the girl's mother, as was sought to be explained.

Referring to the books of the caste containing entries regarding the marriage, Mr. O'Gorman submitted they were a forgery.

Mr. O'Gorman then went on to say that his Lordship had formed strong opinions (against the girl), whereupon his Lordship observed:—

"MY MIND IS OPEN."

"My mind is still open and will remain open till the last moment of the case. It is a case which has caused me the greatest anxiety and is still causing the greatest anxiety."

Resuming his arguments, Mr. O'Gorman said it was a custom among Hindus for the husband's party to give presents ("Chanlla") to the bride at the marriage. It was, therefore, surprising that no such presents, in money or dress, were made to the girl at the alleged marriage. The plaintiff had not adduced evidence on this point.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Dealing with medical evidence, Mr. O'Gorman conceded that it could not be held as conclusive on the question of marriage in a case of this kind. He, however, submitted that the doctor's evidence was substantially true in the case of a normal girl. And it was not suggested by the other side that Kasturbai was a girl of an abnormal type.

Mr. M. P. Amin then commenced his arguments on behalf of the plaintiff.

HOOKAH CREATES TROUBLE

PATHAN KILLS A PATHAN

Afzulla Khan, a watchman in the G. I. P. Railway, reported at the Byculla Police Station on Wednesday night that he was stabbed by a Pathan named Umras Mohmed. Afzulla was removed to the J. J. Hospital and when the Police went to arrest the assailant Umras, they found him dead in his room.

The police removed the dead body of Umras to the morgue where an inquest was held by the Coroner on Thursday morning.

SCUFFLE OVER HOOKAH.

Afzulla Khan in his evidence said that he lived with the deceased in the G. I. P. Railway chawl at Byculla.

While he was smoking "hooka" on Wednesday night, the deceased demanded it. His refusal to give the "hooka" created a scuffle in which the deceased whipped out a knife and stabbed him on the right thigh.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to the rupture of the spleen which was enlarged.

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with medical evidence.

RESOLUTION AND AMENDMENT LOST

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment in terms of the original proposition as he thought that Mr. Parelker had given away his case by accepting the rider.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya was against the imparting of the religious instruction in view of the compulsory education.

When the question was put to the vote both the amendment and the original proposition were lost.

At this stage the press representatives and the public were asked to withdraw as the Corporation considered the report of the Market and the Gardens Committee in regard to the slaughter of the cows in the Municipal Slaughter House.

DEFAMATION SUIT AGAINST MR. R. B. LOTWALA

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court, issued summons against Mr. K. K. Chitalia and Mr. R. B. Lotwalla, printer and owner respectively of the "Hindustan", a Gujarati Daily, on a complaint of defamation filed by Mr. Narayan V. Thakkur, who described himself as an author of several Gujarati novels.

In the last Diwali number of the "Hindustan" there appeared an article under the caption "Sabarmatine tire" urfa "Swadeshe-Swarya prayan" (i.e., "on the banks of Sabarmati" alias "Going Alive to Heaven"), which the complainant contended was defamatory of him.

Further there were imputations that he was a student of the Tantric lore and given to evil practices by which he was able to propitiate ghosts; that he had not done a single meritorious act in his life and was not fit to enter the gates of heaven and that in the next birth he should be born a Targada—one who belonged to a caste of people who performed dramas in Gujarati.

INDIAN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIM TOOLA TO PRESIDE

"Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, KCSI, CIE, has been selected and has accepted the invitation of the Reception Committee of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress and the Committee of the Federation to preside over the fifth session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress to be held at Madras on the 29th December 1927, under the auspices of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce."

PORTRAITS UNVEILED IN HIGH COURT.

SIR NORMAN MACLEOD AND SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH.

Before a large gathering of Barristers, Pleaders and Solicitors, at the High Court, yesterday evening, the Chief Justice unveiled the portraits of Sir Norman Macleod, late Chief Justice, and the late Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah. All the judges were also present on the dais, and Sir Amberson Marten had put on his wig, as is usual when presiding over the criminal sessions.

The Advocate-General requested the Chief Justice to perform the ceremony.

After unveiling the portrait, his Lordship made appreciative references to the career and character of the two judges. He said that the fund for Sir Lallubhai Shah was large enough to include, besides the portrait, a scholarship for the University in which he had always taken a deep and constant interest.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

ISLAM GYMKHANA PLAYERS

A test match prior to the selection of the team for the Quadrangular Cricket Match will be played between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana on Saturday and Sunday. The following gentlemen will play for the Islam Gymkhana:—

1. Mr. L. A. Shakoor, (Capt.).
2. Mr. M. H. Vieram,
3. K. F. Tumboowala,
4. S. G. Rasool,
5. Syed Mohamed Shah,
6. G. H. Kazerani,
7. A. G. Khan,
8. A. G. Kaji,
9. Himayattulah,
10. A. A. A. Fyzee,
11. A. A. Hakim.

Reserves:—

Messrs. Vali Ahmed and M. Shaffe.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

CORPORATION REJECTS THE PROPOSAL

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, presiding.

Mr B. G. Parelker moved that the Schools Committee be requested to submit proposals for imparting religious education in all the Municipal Primary Schools as is being imparted in the Urdu Schools.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram said in view of the many castes and sub-castes into which Hindus were divided, it was not practicable to give religious education in non-Urdu Schools.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker moved an amendment to substitute the word "moral" for "religious" and for the deletion of the words "as is being imparted in Urdu Schools."

The President ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai suggested for the addition of words "wherever practicable" as a rider.

Mr. Parelker accepted the rider.

MR. M. ALLABUX ON COMMISSION

Mr. Mahomedali Allabux, Secretary of the All-India Muslim Federation and a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation said in a press interview that the views he was expressing on the Indian Reforms Commission were his personal and had got nothing to do with the Federation. Mr. Allabux holds, that the exclusion of Indians from the Commission was due to the bitte communal atmosphere prevalent in the country for which he held the Arya Samaj leaders responsible. The latter, he thought, raised the controversy by insisting on playing music near mosques and by their persistent attempts to stop cow slaughter by legislation.

Mr. Allabux wants the public to give calm consideration to the question and not to rush to adopt the extreme step of boycott. "While the loss sustained by the nation by the Non-Co-operation movement is quite fresh," he said, "let us not be impatient and commit ourselves to an extreme step. He concluded by remarking that the boycott was neither politic nor advisable in the present state of the country.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST COMMITTEE

MEETING ADJOURNED FOR WANT OF QUORAM

A meeting of the Improvement Trust Committee which was called on Thursday had to be adjourned for, want of a quoram, only the following being present:—Mr. Hoosenalli M. Rahimtoola, Sir Vasant Rau Labholkar, Dr. Viegas, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. S. B. Billimoria, Sir Reginald Spence and Mr. Thomas.

COMPLAINT AGAINST MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

At a meeting of the Standing Committee held on Wednesday, consideration was given to a letter from Mr. J. D. Nanjiwalla regretting that his letters relating to certain complaints against the Commissioner in connection with the condition of some premises at Gunbow Street should have been sent to that very same officer for disposal, whereas an explanation should have been called from him and referred to a Committee. The writer requested that the matter may be re-considered or he would have to communicate the matter to all the Corporators for their information and necessary action.

The letter was simply recorded.

HOSPITAL FOR BHATIAS

We understand that arrangements are being made to establish an hospital for the Bhatia community near Girgam. For the present it is intended to start with 30 beds which will be endowed by the widow of the late Seth Hansraj Pragji Thakersey.

A SOCIETY WEDDING.

Mr. Sorabji Rustomji, one of the prominent leaders of Indians in South Africa and a member of the Abdur Rahman deputation which visited India last year, will be married to-day at the Cama Bag.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The P. & O. s.s. "Rajputana" with English mails of November 3 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 19.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

B. E. S. School Annual Athletic Sports, Byculla, 2-30 p.m.

Public meeting to declare boycott of Statutory Commission. Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), Sir Dinshaw M. Petit to preside.

SUNDAY, Nov. 20.

Meeting of South Indians re: collection of funds to Mahatma Gandhi's anti-untouchability fund. Ollengal Building, opp. Tilak Bridge, Dadar, 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a wall calendar for 1928 from Messrs. Manekial & Co.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. As there is very important business to be transacted, members of the Council are earnestly requested to attend the meeting.

G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' GENERAL UNION.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the above association to-day (Friday), at the office of the Union at 6 p.m. Yusuf Building, Nawab Tank Road, Mazagaon to discuss Scale Committee's report.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s.s. "Clan Mackay" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta in the morning of the 15th instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Clan Macfarlane" arrived at London in the morning of the 16th instant.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

BOMBAY COUNCIL OF SOCIAL WORKERS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Council of Social Workers, Prof. M. D. Altekar, M.A., will speak on Co-education, on Saturday, 19th instant, at the Servants of India Society's Home, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Principal M. T. Vyas, M.A., (Lond.) of the Fellowship School has kindly consented to preside.

MUNICIPAL MARKET STALL HOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

There will be an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the above association to protest against the proposed Deposit Money from the stall holders on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Madina Building Compound near Crawford Market. All the stall holders are requested to be present.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Neilson, O. B. E., V.D. and Officers, the Band of the Bombay Battalion A. F. (I) will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens on Saturday, 19th instant, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.).

G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' GENERAL UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the above Union will be held in Bruery's Liberary, Igatpuri, on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 6-30 o'clock sharp. Mr. Jhabvalla and party will leave Bombay by 1 Dn. Mail at 3 o'clock, Igatpuri arrival 6-2 o'clock. Centre workers and members are earnestly requested to note and attend in time.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HINDU SABHA.

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha in its meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jaykar fully supported the resolutions passed by the Central Hindu Maha Sabha at Delhi disapproving of the resolutions passed by the All-India Congress Committee at Calcutta regarding the Hindu-Muslim unity.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Conference will be held at the Malabari Memorial Hall, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi, on the 25th and 26th instant. From 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S. T.). Miss Mrinabai Chattopadhyaya, B.A., will preside.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Gooding dined at Government House Bombay on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

Mr. E. M. Duggan, Mr. S. Calvocoressi, Captain F. Seymour Williams, Mrs. E. Watt, Miss Wiles and Miss Fradgley dined at Government House Bombay on Wednesday the 16th instant.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 18, 1927.

TRIUMPH OF NATIONALISM.

After what seemed to some to be a lull in the situation with regard to the Simon Commission, the storm of protests has renewed with greater force. And what is more, the protests are not idle words but are taking the form of an organised boycott of the Commission. For this happy change in the situation credit should specially be given to the leaders of our own Presidency. Mr. Jinnah, who had been from the beginning planning concerted action, circulated among various eminent leaders a draft manifesto suggesting organised boycott. He has good reason to say now that he has already received "most powerful and influential support from all parts of India from the foremost leaders of the Indian National Congress, the All-India Muslim League, the All-India Liberal Federation, the Federation of Indian Chambers and the Millowners' Association". Not to mention those who have already identified themselves with the boycott or those like Mrs. Naidu whose views were a foregone conclusion, the signatories to the manifesto include Sir Dinshaw Petit, President. Federation of Indian Chambers, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, President Indian National Party, the Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, Raja Gazuafarali Khan M.L.A., (Panjab), Dr. Kitchlew, General Secretary, All India Muslim League, Moulvi Muhammad Yakub, Deputy President, Legislative Assembly, Nawab Ismail Khan M.L.A., (U.P.), Mr. Yakub Hassan (Madras), Mr. Lalji Naranji and Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar. Dr. Kitchlew's assent to the manifesto is significant as he is a member of the Punjab Muslim League which has disapproved of the boycott. Evidently, he is at present in a minority there; but in the past he has often converted minorities into majorities. He may do so again and frustrate the designs of Sir Malcolm Hailey. If more Congressmen have not signed the manifesto it is not because they demand anything less than what its demands but because they demand something more. Dr. Ansari is explicit on the point. He says that the last sentence of the manifesto which demands the inclusion of Indians in the Commission on equal terms, should run as follows: "Unless a Round Table Conference on which British and Indian statesmen would participate as plenipotentiaries is invited or at least a Commission with a majority of Indians on equal terms is set up, we can not conscientously take any part or share in the work of the Commission." This demand by itself is quite reasonable but we think that subscribing to Mr. Jinnah's manifesto does not in any way compromise that demand. In view of the possibility of differences of opinion regarding the minimum number of Indians on the Commission, the manifesto wishes to emphasise the point of universal agreement, viz. the inclusion of Indians and to rally together all who are for the boycott of the Commission as at present constituted. We submit that the most helpful procedure is for all those who are agreed on these two points to sign the manifesto and thus immediately and separately try to arrive at an agreement regarding the minimum number of Indians on the Commission. We stress this point here because, though just at present two or three similar manifestoes will not be embarrassing, in the near future when every effort will be found necessary to arrive at one united constitutional demand, a spirit to agree to the utmost and a procedure like the one we suggest will be most helpful.

The Responsive Co-operators of Maharashtra have preferred to issue a separate manifesto. We are delighted that they have at last declared for a complete boycott in the most unambiguous terms. The manifesto which has been signed by Mr. Jayakar Mr. Kelkar, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Aney and Mr. Bhopatkar describes the proposed scheme as putting India "in the degrading position of witnesses supplicating for their very progress" before a foreign Commission and demands for Indians the position "of being the pivot, if not the sole judges and architects of her future destiny" It concludes by declaring that, unless this "minimum" demand is conceded "it will not be possible for the honour and self respect of India to co-operate or assist in the work of the propoposed Commission." It is specially gratifying to note that though the manifesto expresses a hope that "advantage will not be taken by one community to obtain benefits over the other" there is nothing in the manifesto to show that the Responsivists' boycott is conditional on any other party or community observing the boycott. In fact, it is inconceivable that those who resent the "degrading position of witnesses supplicating" before the Commission and who think "it will not be possible for the honour and self-respect of India" to co-operate with the Commission will ever put themselves in the "degrading position" they resent, whoever else may.

The greatest significance of the Responsivists' manifesto is that it fairly heralds the Hindu Maha Sabha's joining in an unconditional boycott of the Commission. Dr. Moonje, who has signed the above manifesto is also President of the Sabha and has a dominant voice in its affairs. Lala Lajpat Rai, another prominent leader of the Sabha, in the latest number of the 'People" proposes that the Commission should be "completely boycotted" and that we should formulate our own united constitutional demands in a representative Round Table Conference. He adds that from the replies he has received from the members of his party he finds that their general sense favours the boycott and that for himself he would have nothing to do with the Commission. Above all, the "Hindustan Times," which reflects the opinion of the Sabha and is a force to be reckoned with among the Hindus of Upper India has given in its latest number, a magnificent lead to the Hindus. We shall not apologise for quoting fully from that paper. Surprised at or perhaps misinterpreting Dr. Moonje's earlier attitude, it says: "We are surprised that a robust and staunch Nationalist like Dr. Moonje should have taken a sceptic's view of the national boycott of the Commission and should have felt that Hindu interests may suffer by their undertaking such a course.....But we do not for one moment subscribe to the view that the interests of any community are likely either to be served by co-operating with the Commission or to be injured by boycotting it.....Hindus should not consider whether Muslims will co-operate or not, but whether they would elevate themselves or their community by emphasising their position of national serfdom by waiting on a Commission which does not satisfy their national wishes." The paper sums up the position in a trenchant sentence: "No community stands to gain by playing the traitor to the nation and in fact the nation as a whole stands seriously to lose if India does not take a united stand in boycotting the Commission." This lead is both manly and wise and marks the triumph of nationalism over petty calculating communal considerations. It now remains for the Punjab Muslim League to complete the triumph by rectifying its error and casting its lot with the nation..

EXCELLENT LEAD.

A retired official with considerable experience of Indian political conditions writes in a volume recently published that "up till quite recently the difficult problem of fitting Indian States with any political system applicable to British India has been tacitly ignored by the Indian politicians, and, on the other hand, emphasized to the full by those, who have perhaps more fully recognised the difficulties of the situation." In this mischievous and prejudiced view of the problem of the Indian States in regard to their advance along with British India towards self-Government, the usual bureaucratic attempt is made to play off Princes against people, to suggest that Indian politicians regard with hostility, because they "tacitly ignore" the peculiar conditions in Indian States, the very existence of these little islands of independent Indian India interspersed amidst the vast territory under British rule. It is gratifying to find that His Highness the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar has in contrast with this view realised justly and accurately the nature of the feeling which actuates people in British India towards Indian Princes. In his speech at the banquet he gave in honour of his Viceregal visit to his State he observes that the position of the Indian Princes "will demand an adjustment." He emphasizes that this adjustment "while recognising and meeting modern conditions," should not ignore history and tradition and should "fully uphold our dynastic prestiges, prerogatives, and treaty rights." His Highness very wisely observes further "No one can shut his eyes to modern conditions: conditions as symbolised by the wireless and the airship."

His Highness may rest assured that politicians in British India in their just and natural desire to accelerate the march of India towards real self-Government do not view with disfavour the existence of Indian States as separate entities and are as anxious as are the Rulers of these States about the preservation of treaty rights and dynastic privileges of Indian Princes Their demand and the demand of the subjects of these Princes is that the tendency to devise some substantial form of representative Government in Indian States which is happily observable amongst the authorities in a few of them should not be suppressed and ridiculed nor should its existence be regarded by the Rulers of Indian States as a danger to their political power. If other Princes were to follow the excellent lead given by His Highness the Jamsaheb, the problem of a satisfactory solution of the difficulty of reconciling democratic ideas with princely prerogatives which appears so complex and difficult now will prove easy to tackle. His Highness hoped the Princes were credited with an appreciation of the "full significance of changing times." He made the encouraging statement that they had "full sympathy with the aspirations of their countrymen, beyond their frontiers."

The people in British India, the Princes can be assured, have every desire to secure a proper and just adjustment of the relations existing between Indian India and the territory under British rule, which they hope will soon be self-governing territory. If they have to deal only with Princes with truly democratic sympathies. Princes who are anxious to institute all round reform. their expectation that in their own territories the Princes will introduce representative Government should find early fulfilment. If other Princes look at this problem of advance in their own territories in the manner of His Highness the Jamsahib, they will have no reason to apprehend that the people in British India will not support them in their just demand that their independence and treaty rights are preserved. The Princes will do well to value highly public opinion and support from British India. As Sir M. Viswesvaraya points out in his statement on the Statutory Commission, the important question of representation of Indian States was not specifically mentioned in the Viceregal pronouncement on the Commission, but the Princes may rest assured that in the united demand for Swaraj which the people of British India insist on making the question of their rights and privileges will not be ignored.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY BILL

VICEROY'S VISITORIAL POWERS.

(BY K. M. MUNSHI, M.L.C., ADVOCATE).

II

The visitorial powers embodied in clause 5 of the new University Bill has evoked considerable discussion and thanks to the attitude taken up by the members of the Council who subsequently formed themselves into Coalition Nationalists and the responsiveness of Government to their opinion and more than anything else to the activite influence brought to bear upon this issue by Vice-Chancellor Sir Chimanlal Setalvad the consideration of the visitorial powers has been left over for the next sessions of the Council.

The Minister of Education in asking for the postponement of this clause stated in the Council as follows:—

"In view of the strength of non-official view that has been pleaded before this House, I think it is my duty to give further consideration to that view but it cannot be done all at once and Government as a whole must consider the view which has been expressed on the subject."

Dame rumour further has it that energetic steps are being taken by the Government of Bombay to negotiate with the Government of India to see that the wishes of the popular members in the Council and the unanimous opinion of the Senate are met with in a reasonable spirit.

THE PRACTICE IN ENGLAND.

If the visitorial powers of the Viceroy are restricted to what is understood in England as visitorial powers nobody can have the least objection to them. Those powers are restricted to two activities:

(a) An inspection of the University; and

(b) Instituting inquiries for the purpose of seeing that the proceedings of the University are in conformity with the Act and the Regulations.

The following is the form of these powers in a Charter of Incorporation of an English University granted in 1926:—

"We Our Heirs and Successors Kings and Queens of the Kingdom and Dominions aforesaid shall be and remain the eVisitor and Visitors of the University of Reading acting through the Lord-President of Our Council for the time being and in exercise of the Visitorial Authority We and Our Heirs and Successors shall have the right from time to time and in such manner as We or They shall think fit to direct an inspection of the University it buildings, laboratories, libraries and general equipment, Colleges, Halls, Hostels and Houses for the residence of students and also of the teaching, examinations and research and other work done by the University."

In certain other Acts and in the University Act for Mysore the following is the visitorial clause:—

"The Chancellor may at any time direct an inspection of the Unviersity institutions, including buildings, laboratories and libraries and institute any enquiries he shall deem necessay for the purpose of seeing that the proceedings of the University are in conformity with the Provisions of this Act, and the Regulations for the time being in force."

OBNOXIOUS AND AUTOCRATIC.

But, in British India for the last few years new Acts have introduced visitorial functions of a far-reaching and highly autocratic character. Particularly the last two clauses of the proposed section 5 are really very obnoxious. They run as follows:—

"(4) The Syndicate shall, within such time as the Chancellor may fix, report to him for communication to the Visitor such action, if any, as is proposed to be or has been taken upon such advice. The report shall be accompanied by the opinion of the Senate thereon.

"(5) The Chancellor may where action has not been taken by the University within a reasonable time to his satisfaction, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Senate or the Syndicate issue such directions as he may think fit and the University shall comply with such directions."

Behind this policy there appears to be this idea that if the constitution of the Senate is to be democratic emergency autocratic powers must be reserved to the Viceroy. This policy, unfortunately, ignores the fundamental principle of modern education that the State which creates and maintains a University must at the same time part with all its direct powers of interference. At the time of the first reading of the new University Bill in the Council I stated the position thus:—

"The next question with regard to this Bill is the powers of Government. Now, in that connection, I will state a very broad principle, a principle that has come to be recognised in every part of the globe, and it is this, that the test of civilization in any community is to be judged by its willingness to tax itself in the interests of higher education and then to leave the university independent of State interference for the purpose of developing itself. Any interference at every stage, any parental authority exercised at every step, Sir, is a real nuisance and retards the growth of the University and gives it the appearance of a hydra-headed educational department."

DANGEROUS PROVISIONS.

The effect of the visitorial powers in their present form was stated by the Vice-Chancellor in his article in the "Times of India" in terms which it is impossible to improve upon. In that article he states as follows:—

"It requires little imagination to conceive what might happen with this clause in the Act, if there was a Sydenham in Bombay and a Curzon at Delhi, who were both obsessed with the belief that Providence had made them the sole repositories of wisdom and that nothing could be right with which they disagree."

I was very much surprised to read certain comments about my attitude towards the visitorial powers in the new University Bill in an article headed "Viceroy and the University" under the signature of Dr. S. K. Vaidya, whom I always credit with fairness and a knowledge of current affairs. I am really surprised that a man like him should disclose the ignorance found in that article. He has charged me with having accepted the visitorial powers in the University Bill and has expressed surprise that I did nothing to protect the University against this clause. As a matter of fact, I happened to make a vigorous attack on this particular clause in the Council and it was as a result of the efforts of those who took the same view of the visitorial powers as myself, that Government was induced to let this clause stand over till the next sessions of the Council in order that Government may consider the whole question. The speech which I delivered was published in part in all the papers and in 'extenso' in the "Bombay Chronicle."

DESTROYING DEMOCRACY.

During the course of my speech I said as follows:—

"This destroys the democracy in the university. You may have 167 members in the Senate or you may have 1,600 members if you like. You may permit the University to make regulations, you may have a toy democratic institution to while away your time. But if at any moment the Chancellor wants to do a certain thing he has simply to move the Viceroy and the latter will come down with all his visitorial powers; and even if the whole Senate unanimously is against the thing, the Chancellor will take such steps as to give effect to the directions of the Viceroy and the University shall have to submit to such directions. Thus these last two sub-clauses destroy absolutely the independence—and not only the independence but even the vestige—of democracy. My honourable friend, Principal Hamill said that the Viceroy will interfere only if the Senate is so ignorant as to require directions by the Viceroy—thereby implying that the Viceroy must always be right and the University always wrong and therefore the University must obey. Of course, the Viceroy is the head of the Government of India; and the Government of India is the most perfect of the perfections which are known as Indian Governments. We, know, Sir, that the head of that Government can do no wrong. But it is just likely that in the Viceregal Office there may be some one who may have no opinion of the Senate, or behind the Chancellor there may be a truculent Director of Public Instruction who may not like the ways of the Senate. Then where is the independence of the University? Sir, then autonomy is gone, the whole Act is gone, all the provisions of your bill become absolutely useless, for the Chancellor will come and say 'I shall carry out this thing.' Now, Sir, that is a negation of the whole basis of this Bill....."

"Sir, I want this House to realise that if you are putting up an independent constitution, a democratic constitution you should not have an interference which is absolutely arbitrary. I, Sir, submit that this provision, as I see it, nullifies all the remaining provisions of this Bill, and if these provisions are going to be retained, I for myself would sooner continue with the present Act, however bad it is, however difficult it is, rather than have a Bill in which the Chancellor and the Viceroy will have power to do what they like....."

And I wound up by saying:—

"I therefore submit that these two clauses (4) and (5) are really stultifying, and if the Government of India refuse to give their sanction to the Bill with these two clauses dropped, we should rather go to the length of dropping this Bill than incorporate these arbitrary provisions in the Bill."

THE SENATE MEETING.

Dr. Vaidya appears to be in error in considering that either I was absent or discreetly silent or that there was anything which I had to explain to any one who kept in touch with what happened in the Council.

The resolution which Mr. Bhulabhai, whom, in spite of the cheap sneer of Dr. Vaidya I am not ashamed to acknow-

Notes of the Day.

Shaky In His Saddle.

The defeat of President Cosgrave's Government by two votes on a Nationalist motion for the creation of a Commission to deal with the ex-Service men's claims, indicates how shaky the Cosgrave administration yet remains, and how the Independents who support it will continue to hold the balance. Its position, however, is peculiar in this respect that although it may suffer from similar other snatch victories on the part of the Opposition, De Valera and his followers will not dare to take office even if invited to do so. They have to depend upon the Labourites, and the latter, considerably reduced as they are in their political prestige in the Free State owing to the loss of their leader Mr. Johnson during the September election, do not like De Valera and his policy well enough to agree to his taking office with their permanent support.

Discourteous.

There will be considerable surprise amongst Parliamentarians of experience in England and a natural and very justifiable resentment amongst Labour circles in that country at the discourtesy shown by the Tory Cabinet to the Opposition Front Bench in putting up the President of the Board of Trade to reply to the censure motion moved by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Mr. Baldwin refused, in spite of persistent calls from the Opposition benches asking him to rectify the mistake he had committed, to make amends for the affront he had put upon the ex-Premier and walked out of the House. The Tory majority, conscious of the strength of its overwhelming numbers may wantonly flout Labour opinion at present and persist in refusing to observe ordinary parliamentary courtesies, but the day of its doom is evidently not far off.

Debit and Credit.

The Hidden Hand of the British Bureaucracy in India, to whose activity in making up a case prejudicial to India's real interests in order to put it the very first before the Simon Commission we referred recently, must be busy anxiously watching for favourable developments so that the policy of divide and rule may be continued with its accustomed success. The landholders of Madras are meeting in conference. They would like to take measures to safeguard their interests before the All-White Commision. Landholding gentry in other parts of India will also meet and declare that their interests lie in not boycotting the Commission. On the credit side the Hidden Hand can count upon the subservient section of the landholders and the rabid communialists of both the communities. They can fish for the support of a very few "plus royalistes que le roi" Indian business magnates. On the debit side they have to consider the vast mass of self-respecting Indian opinion ably led by leaders of experience, sbility and grit. But the Hidden Hand will manage to represent to the British people that the credit side is far greater than the debit. Disillusionment lies in store for the British public if they are led by rapporteurs of false news.

British Women To The Rescue.

There was a significant message from London cabled out on Tuesday that a women's association in England was demanding a representative of British Women upon the Simon Travelling Show. All "sane and level-headed" people in this country, all who consider that a kick is only a negative form of a caress, will be glad to learn that feminine Britain is taking such a lively interest in Indian affairs. A Women's Association in Madras aas lodged a protest against a non-Indian Commission, and against the absence of women on it, and this protest will be very conveniently used in Britain by the feminine benefactors of India who want to do their bit for the poor Indian women and children about whom they have read in Aunt Catherine's Book of Prophecy. They will demand that if more rapporteurs should be added to the Commision, as Sir Michael Sadler, for example, suggests amongst these rapporteurs must be British women willing to help India to be saved from that terrible calamity Aunt Catherine prophesies for the sub-human race of Hindus unless they help themselves by acting on the advice of their British mentors.

Who Will Come Out?

So who will come out, if the idea is accepted in the India Office that in addition to the Simon Seven there should be attached to the Commission a large secretariat? Mrs. Stephen Walsh, who has taken part in public activities, may not be averse to be by the side of her life's partner in this great imperial task. Lady Astor may be too busy, but as the Simon Commission is to be a big holiday jaunt, that bright and vivacious Conservative M.P., Mrs. Hilton Philipson, may be persuaded when she has finished playing in the "Beloved Vagabond" to accompany the Commission on this political vagabondage. Why not? It is India that will have to foot the bill. Earl Winterton was silent upon the point of who is to bear the Commission's expenses when interpellated in the Commons.

BOYCOTT JUSTIFIED

"HOLD OUT AGAINST BRAZEN FACEDNESS"

LABOUR M. P.'S APPEAL TO INDIAN LEADERS

TORY GOVT.'S COLOSSAL BLUNDER

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

Mr. Mardy Jones, Labour, M.P., speaking at a meeting last evening dealt with the issue raised by the decision of the British Government in limiting the Royal Commission to members of the two Houses of the British Parliament. Mr. Mardy Jones explained that on his arrival at Bombay a month ago he gave an interview to the Indian press in which he strongly advised all the Indian organisations and parties who loved India and who desired to make India free to prepare and submit a united case before the Royal Commission as this would be half the battle and would go a long way to induce the British Parliament to grant self-government to India.

COLOSSAL BLUNDER.

"But", said Mr. Jones, "I took it for granted at the time of this interview that the British Government would have granted adequate and direct Indian representation on the Commisson. I am astounded at the colossal blunder of the Tory Government in ignoring the just claims of India to direct representation on the Commission. It goes to prove the traditional reputation of the Tory party to be the stupid party in the fundamental issues of political liberty."

BOYCOTT JUSTIFIED.

Mr. Jones added: He agreed that India was justified in its decision to boycott the Royal Commission until direct Indian representation was granted. He hoped that the Nationalist leaders meant what they said on this occasion and that they would hold out against all the blandishments of the British Government and not allow any of its leaders to betray the rights of India by any compromise. If this be done, he was confident, the British Government would give way and find a "via media" to save its face which at present was very brazen.—A. P.

bers of either side to sign a common minority report if they so desire. In this way the present proposal could be converted into a Round Table Conference which Indians have been demanding.

LABOUR PARTY WARNED.

It will be a disaster if a new chapter of hostility begins between the British Government and the Indian nation. It will be a still greater disaster if hostility is extended to antagonism between India and the British Labour movement. It will be the duty of the next Labour Government to solve this problem from the British side. It will not be able to do it if the labour movement loses the confidence of India now. British labour has the position in its hands. It is very doubtful if Government could proceed with the commission on the present lines if Labour indicated that it would withdraw its members. In any case if Labour joins in this insult to India, it will have destroyed the hope of making an effective contribution to the settlement of the Indian problem when it has the opportunity.—A. P.

"IT IS A MISTAKE"

TO NEGOTIATE AFTER BEGINNING FIGHT

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

"It is a mistake" says Mrs. Besant writing in the "New India" "to negotiate after a fight has begun unless the opponent has been defeated and desires an armistice. If His Excellency the Viceroy, as boycott movement spreads carried out his first idea of not advising an all White Commission to come to India then the boycott has succeeded." She adds that boycott movement must be made nation-wide and that those who imitate Arjuna in dropping his bow and becoming despondent should remember the reproach of his charioteer.—A. P.

ABSOLUTE EQUALITY NEEDED

WARNING TO LABOUR PARTY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17.

The Associated Press of India has received the following telegram from London dated November 16th 1927:—

The "New Leader," the organ of the Independent Labour Party, edited by Mr. Fenner Brockway writes that no amendments which do not recognise the absolute equality of Indians will be acceptable. The proposed committee of the Indian Legislative Assembly must have an equal status with the Commission of the British Parliamentary representatives. It should be appointed b the elected Indian parties and its membership should not be restricted to the Assembly members. The two commissions should for all practical purposes become one. They should meet together, take evidence together and report together with opportunities for the members of either side to sign a common minority report if they so desire. In this way the present proposal could be converted into a Round Table Conference which Indians have been demanding.

COMPLETE BOYCOTT URGED

LALAJI ON NECESSITY OF ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

LAHORE, Nov. 16.

Lala Lajpat Rai, writing in the current issue of "The People", reverting to the subject of the Royal Commission on the Reforms, says that so far as he is concerned, he is not going to be associated with the Commission in any shape or manner. From the replies he has received from members of his party, the Lala finds that their general sense favours the boycott of the Commission. The Lala considers it futile to make an appeal to the House of Commons for any redress, and considers that nothing should be said of the terms on which they are prepared to co-operate. He proposes that the Commission should be completely boycotted, and a Round Table Conference of a hundred leading Indians of all parties and communities should be called to take up the question of the Indians Constitution.

There is the possibility of differences of opinion on the question of communal representation or the protection to which minorities are entitled. Nothing is likely to be gained by hiding that difference. Let us reduce our differences to a minimum and then boldly state the divergent views on the points on which we cannot agree."

Lala Lajpat Rai adds that the proposal to boycott the Councils and the Assembly by simply staying out, and not by resigning seats in them is absolutely unsound.—A.P.

MORE SUPPORT FOR BOYCOTT MOVE

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

The following members of the Nationalist Party have informed Lala Lajpat Rai that they fully support the proposal of boycott of the Royal Commission:—

Mr. Ghanshyamdas Birla, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. Ishwar Saran, Mr. Hridayanath Kunzru, Mr. Mukhtar Singh, Mr. M. S. Anney, Mr. Harchandra Vishindas, Mr. Kumar Naranjasingh, Mr. Seth Jamnadas.

Sir Hari Singh Gour and Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda will support boycott if it is unanimous. Other replies are expected shortly. So far not a single member has expressed desire to co-operate with the Commission.—A. P.

BOYCOTT MOVE GOING STRONG

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

The statement issued by Responsivist leaders on the Statutory Commission, it is felt in Congress circles, puts the demand lower than the Swarajists' want. Opinion in Congress circles is growing in favour of more and more vigorous boycott. It is sug-

(Continued on Page 8.)

WELCOME TO AMIR

RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED

KARACHI TO ACCORD CIVIC WELCOME

KARACHI, Nov. 17.

The Karachi Municipality last night unanimously adopted Mr. Narayandas Anandjee Bechar's motion for according a civic welcome to His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan on his arrival at Karachi, and sanctioned Rs. 1,000 for the purpose.—Free Press.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED

KARACHI, Nov. 16.

A Reception Committee comprising of leading Muslims of Sindh has been formed under the chairmanship of Haji Abdulla Haroon to organise reception to His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan on his arrival at Karachi and to present welcome addresses on behalf of Muslim associations.—Free Press.

RONALDSHAY ON COMMISSION

APPEAL TO MODERATES

"PRAY, DON'T BOYCOTT IT."

LONDON, Nov. 16.

"I have no hesitation in saying that a wave of emotional nerve strain will sweep over India and that racial animosities will thereby be excited and impetus given to those subterranean elements which wish to overthrow the administration by violence. Nevertheless, I believe that the Government's decision is right and that men who are not connected with previous controversies and have fresh minds will make better a Commission than the one composed of expert Indians and Europeans." Thus Lord Ronaldshay commented on the Indian Statutory Commission in a speech he delivered in London. He added that he was most distressed that Indians of moderate views and sound judgment had declared their intention of boycotting the Commission. He prayed that they should pause before taking the line of action which would inflict irreparable injury on their own country.—Reuter.

BOYCOTT THE WHOLE SHOW

BOMBAY TAKES UP THE CHALLENGE

TOMORROW'S MONSTER PROTEST MEETING

A public meting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on Saturday the 19th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Mayo Road, Fort, when Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., will preside.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions will be moved at the meeting:

1. This meeting of the citizens of Bombay emphatically declares that the Statutory Commission which has been announced is unacceptable to the people of India as it most flagrantly denies the right of the Indian people to participate on equal terms in framing the future constitution of the country. This meeting further resolves that under the circumstances Indians throughout the country should have nothing to do with the Commission at any tage or in any form.

Speakers: Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. R. A. Gole.

Resolution No. 2. That the President be authorised to forward copies of the above resolution to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India His Excellency the Viceroy, and the leaders of Liberal and Labour Parties in England.

Speakers:—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Hon. Mr. Ratansy D. Morarji, and Mr. H. P. Mody.

Vote of thanks to the Chair will be moved by Mr. B. G. Horniman and seconded by Mr. K. M. Munshi.

NON-STOP FLIERS FORCED TO LAND

NO NEWS OF "PRINCESS XENIA."

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17.

Captain McIntosh and Mr. Bert Hinkler who left England on the 15th November on a nonstop flight to India in a Fokker monoplane "Princess Xenia" have not yet been sighted over India.

Enquiries at the Royal Air Force Headquarters show that nothing has been heard of the Airmen ever since their start. According to the authorities in Delhi in the ordinary course they should have landed at the New Cantonment Aerodrome between 8 and 9 this morning, Indian Standard Time.

It is feared that the aviators have been forced to land "en route" in and out of the way place. Their supply of petrol is estimated to last till 4-30 this afternoon.—A. P.

RS. 10,000 FOR NELLORE

MADRAS RELILF COMMITTEES RESOLVE

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

The Madras Flood Relief Committee has resolved to send Rs. 10,000 to the Relief Committee at Nellore for relieving distress etused by the recent cyclone.—A. P.

LEAGUE UNION FOR BURMA

RANGOON, Nov. 16.

At a meeting in the Y. M. C. A. presided over by Prof. D. G. E. Hall of the Rangon University College the following resolution moved by Prof. H. S. Jevons of the Rangoon University College and seconded by Mr. U. Khon Maung, M.L.A., was adopted: "Resolved that in order to keep the enlightened opinion in Burma more effectively in touch with the work of the League of Nations a Union be founded for Burma."—A. P.

REDUCTION OF TARIFF ON IMPORTS.

SEQUEL TO FRANCO-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Paris.—The conclusion of the Franco-American tariff negotiations is marked by the publication of a decree instituting new and reduced provisional tariff on many items of imports from the United States, specifying that the lower rates are also applicable to similar Canadian goods and to tanning extracts from India, Borneo, Straits Settlements and South Africa.—Reuter.

"HERALD'S" REPORT CONTRADICTED

VICEROY NOT INVITED TO LONDON

DELHI, Nov. 17.

Enquiries made at the Government of India headquarters show there is no truth in the report published in a Bombay paper that His Excellency the Viceroy has been invited by the Secretary of State to proceed to London in order to discuss the situation with regard to the Statutory Commission.

As at present arranged His Excellency and party will return to Delhi on 24th instant.—A. P.

S. S. "JAYANTI" FOUNDERS

"TUKARAM" SURVIVORS' EVIDENCE

MARINE COURT ENQUIRY TO BE HELD

METEOROLOGICAL DEPT. TO EXPLAIN

It is definitely understood now that s. s. "Jayanti" has foundered along with s. s. "Tukaram." This conclusion is arrived at after recording the statements of several survivors and two officers of s. s. "Tukaram", who are also among the survivors. Dawood Hussein Dakwat, Electrician, and Abdulla Gulamuddin Jamadar, Coal Trimmer of s. s. "Tukaram", state that at the time of the accident they were busy with their work.

There was a heavy storm and rain. S. S. "Jayanti" was in front of them and seeing the tremendous cyclone overtaking them "Jayanti" turned towards Bombay from Hareshwar. "Tukaram" also turned its course and followed "Jayanti", but by that time "Jayanti" had gone far ahead. It is presumed therefore that "Jayanti" foundered and the same fate followed "Tukaram" at the same place. The Port Officer has therefore issued a warning to all mariners to be careful between 18-10 degree N. and 72-55 E. and 18-20 N. and 72-55 E, this being the spot where "Jayanti" is presumed to have foundered.

MARINE COURT ENQUIRY.

It is understood that a Marine Court enquiry will be held shortly in regard to the disaster of "Tukaram." The Secretary of the Indian Co-operative Steam Navigation Company and the Wharf Superintendent have been asked to give their statements as to what was the provision made for life-belts, life-buoys and what quantity of cargo s. s. "Tukaram" was carrying on Saturday last. The Meteorological Department will have also to give explanation in that case, as the warning given to Bombay from Simla in regard to the forthcoming cyclone was too short.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The rescue steamers s. s. "Rupavati" and s. s. "Kamalavati" which came on Friday night give no information at all regarding "Jayanti" except stating that they saw a few dead bodies drifting on the sea.

The Coroner held on Thursday an inquest on the two dead bodies found in the Bombay harbour on Wednesday and the jury returned the verdict of death by drowning in the sea owing to cyclone.

TINDALS' EXPERIENCES

Daya Jaka, tindal of a dhow, "Pooranprasad," has reported to the Port authorities that with crew of 12 he left Uran on the 9th instant for Nanpat near Cochin with 1,728 bags of salt and on the night of the 11th instant he met with bad weather. On the following day the cyclonic weather increased with the result that the rudder of his dhow broke down and her masts also gave way. The dhow then drifted away as far as Harnai, where he snatched on Tuesday night. The s.s. "Jalaputra", saw his dhow yesterday and towed it to Bombay. Much of the salt was damaged.

Chinka Khima, tindal of the kotiah "Lakhmiprasad" has reported that with a crew of seven he left Calicut on the 6th instant loaded with cocoanuts and planks. The vessel was bound for Porebunder. On Saturday last he met with cyclonic weather with the result that the pole, mast and rudder of his kotiah broke down and water began to fill in. With the help of his crew he emptied the kotiah of a large quantity of water but had to throw much of the cargo into the sea in order to save their lives. They continued their journey with difficulty and reached the Canary Light House last night, where their kotiah was disabled. She was towed down to Bombay by a Port Trust launch. No lives were lost.

DR. BATLIWALA'S SYMPATHY

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, President, Municipal Corporation, at the meeting of the Corporation on Thursday expressed heartfelt sympathy towards the families to those who had lost their near and dear ones in the "Jayanti" and "Tukaram" disaster.

COMPROMISE UNACCEPTABLE

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO BROCKWAY

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

Replying to the cablegram from Mr. Fenner Brockway asking for the view of the Congress on the alternative proposals made by the Parliamentary Labour Party on the Statutory Commission, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Congress President, has wired stating that alternative proposals were unacceptable, that the Congress claimed recognition of the principle of self-determination and that the party leaders also favoured the boycott of the Commission as constituted.—A. P.

THE WEATHER

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED AT SIMLA

SIMLA, Nov. 17.

The Bay depression is practically off the Arakan coast and nearly general rain has again fallen in Burma.

The weather has been dry elsewhere except a few falls in south-east Bengal.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair half an inch; Kyaukpyu nine; Minbu and Lashio one and a half; Yamethin, Mandalay and Maymyo two; and Bhamo one; Monywa and Cox's Bazar a half.

Forecast:—A decrease in Burma.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at origin about three thousand and three hundred miles away was recorded by Simla seismographs two hours forty-nine minutes to-day.—A. P.

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AFRAID OF CIVILIZATION !

ILLITERATE MASSES OF KILLESHWAR

JAM SAHEB'S TOUCHING REFERENCE

HOSPITAL DEVELOPMENT IN JAMNAGAR

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
JAMNAGAR, Nov. 17.

(From Our Special Representative.)

H. E. the Viceroy performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of new hospital building near the Jamal dispensary this morning. Their Excellencies drove from Vibhavilas Palace in a silver coach and six escorted by the State Lancers. The Guard of Honour gave a Royal salute on arrival of their Excellencies and the band struck the National Anthem. A salute of 31 guns was also fired. They were received and conducted to their seats in the dais by H. H. the Maharaja Jamsaheb.

Several ruling Princes, gentry and leading merchants were present at this function. His Highness in requesting His Excellency the Viceroy to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone, dwelt upon the necessity of the new building. His Excellency then performed the ceremony.

IRWIN HOSPITAL.

VICEROY LAYS FOUNDATION STONE

In requesting the Viceroy to lay the foundation stone of the Irwin Hospital yesterday, the Maharaja spoke as follows:—

I am grateful to Your Excellency for kindly acceding to my request and undertaking to perform the auspicious ceremony of laying the first stone of the Hospital Building, which when finished, will typify the response of the Darbar to the growing popularity of the Western system of medicine and surgery among my subjects of Jamnagar.

This history of the Medical Department has been one of striking expanse since I came to the Gadi in 1907. I inherited a system which was struggling to be popular in the midst of general apathy and ignorance. We had old methods of cure, which consisted of untested herbs, branding with hot needles, and nails and superstitious vows and offerings. Barbers and itinerant priests shared the skill of surgery and cauterising was freely resorted to when fever developed into delirium and windows were barred to light and air by special blinds and curtains.

I am doing nothing but justice to the conditions prevailing a generation ago, in presenting this picture of local treatment and cure of diseases.

NET WORK OF DISPENSARIES.

But perhaps this is an under-estimate. In my days,—that is very recently—I tried to establish a sanitarium and a school in the hill station at Killeshwar. I admit that the hamlets clustering round that place contain a population of cattle-owners and Rabaris, with anomadic habit difficult to curt or correct. In my frequent visits to and prolonged residence at Killeshwar, I had noticed the ravages of malaria and utter illiteracy among the people and I, therefore, started a small hospital and a school with their apparent approval and consent. Our ways of ministering these benevolent and civilizing agencies were, I may assure Your Excellency, most gentle and pursuasive. But the reward of these labours was most striking in its negative aspect; the population of the hamlets at Killeshwar evaporated away and to-day no one is left there either to benefit by these agencies or to thank the Darbar for their benevolent concern.

In 1907, I took up the task of improving the medical institutions. We added six more dispensaries in districts and enlarged the accommodation in the hospitals in the towns. The old Hospital Building was constructed in 1891. were added and the operation entirely renovated and up-to- ients and asceptic furniture d.

r. Dadabhai—an early graduate cal College at Bombay, as our Officer. After many years loyal services well performed, age rendered it necessary for him to retire. Age and weakness have prevented him from being present at this function, but he is still with us. He handed over charge of Khan Bahadur Dr. Kallianwalla of the Bombay Medical Service, the loan of whose services, I was fortunate to secure from the Bombay Government. He is also with us—I am sorry to say, not in the prime of vigour and health; but as my personal physician, he is still available with his wonderful skill and experience.

NEW ADDITIONS.

Ill health compelled him to retire from the charge of the department last year. I appointed Dr. Vakil in his place; his career full of promise and hope, was cut short by a tragic fate, within a week of his appointment. He succombed to septic poisoning contracted while conducting an operation in the Hospital. I am now in search of a qualified surgeon and hope to secure the services of a competent man by the time the new Hospital is finished and ready for its mission of charity and relief.

The Dispensary to the north was an addition made to the Hospital in 1916, as a gift from our liberal-minded citizen and well-known philanthropist, the late Abdul Kareem Jamal. It partially relieved the congestion in the old hospital due to many out-door patients crowding daily on the verandahs of the Hospital: this was insanitary and a source of trouble and annoyance to the in-patients.

The demand has far out-grown even these additional arrangements. A special department dealing with eye and dental diseases was opened in 1923 and placed under well-qualified men. Dr. Kapasi, our eye surgeon, is a D.O.M.S., of the London University and is doing excellent work here. He is a subject of this State and has preferred serving in the land of his birth to lucrative practice and money making outside.

Special wards designed to serve the needs of well-to-do patients are a great necessity at present.

TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES.

Further, eight travelling dispensaries are being started, under fully qualified staff to carry medical relief to all villages in the State and this measure is bound to strengthen the faith of the people in the Western methods of medicine, and to create demand for more beds in the Central Hospital.

In order to meet this demand, an extension is urgently called for, and the present ceremony will usher into existence a new Hospital which will provide about 56 beds and many rooms for the use of doctors and nurses.

The Building has a ground floor and an upper floor. On the ground floor 28 beds are provided for, besides a consulting room and a dispensary; on the upper floor a further arrangement for 28 beds is made and an operation theatre and rooms for nurses and doctors are also provided.

The building is estimated to cost about three lakhs of rupees. When completed, it will release several rooms in the old Hospital, which will be utilised for X-ray and ultra-violet and electro-therapeutic departments, as well as radium department, which are badly needed at present, in order to bring the institution up to the mark in all respects. About 45 beds will be retained in the old Hospital, and some of these will be segregated and assigned for the treatment of tubercular and ophthalmic cases.

Your Excellency, it is indeed very kind of your Excellency to have consented to perform the ceremony this morning. Our obligations are even greater for the fact that your Excellency has graciously permitted the associations of your honoured name with the building that will rise in this place.

I now request your Excellency to perform the auspicious ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Hospital. Under your Excellency's blessings, may it grow up and prosper and assuage the sufferings of many who will seek its precincts.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

After laying the foundation stone the Viceroy said:

Your Highness, Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We all offer you our congratulations, your Highness, on this occasion which typifies, as you have said, the progressive policy of the Durbar and which also testifies to the sympathetic care which Your Highness has always shown for all classes of your subjects. I accepted with great pleasure. Your Highness's invitation to perform this ceremony and I must thank you for the compliment you have paid me by naming the hospital after me. When I look back, as I often shall in years to come, on my visit to Jamnagar I shall never fail to think of the building that is to bear my name and of the part it will then be playing in alleviating sickness and suffering in your Highness's state.

Your Highness has given us a graphic description of the evolution of medical and surgical practice in Jamnagar. It shows clearly the many difficulties you must have had to surmount in the way of old fashioned and deeply rooted prejudice though I dare say these are some of your Highness's villagers to vanish into thin air on the arrival of the doctor. But the picture you have drawn sufficiently proves what a long felt want this hospital will fill and I trust that its construction will proceed with all the speed for which Your Highness' other building operations have been conspicious.

TOOLS SHOULDN'T COMPLAIN OF THE WORKMAN.

You are building an expensive and modern hospital well-equipped and well founded. Given an efficient staff it must succeed. I have sometimes seen cases where the first promise of institutions such as this has failed of fulfilment through inadequacy of the staff to run them. I feel little anxiety however that Your Highness will permit such a thing to happen or if I may transpose a familiar saying, give the tools the reason to complain of the workmen. I know what a keen personal interest you take in this institution and that this is enough to assure its success. It has been a great privilege to me to lay the first stone of this building. May those who receive succour within its walls remember with gratitude the name of your Highness to whom it owes its rise.

Their Excellencies then departed. On their departure the Guard of Honour gave a Royal salute and the band struck the National Anthem. A Royal salaute of 31 guns was also fired. After lunch their Excellencies drove to Samana Camp. They will stay there at night and return to Jamnagar to-morrow.

VARSAMEDI-KUNDLA EXTENSION

VICEROY PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY.

VICEROY'S CAMP (Jamnagar), Nov. 16.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the opening of the Varsamedi-Kundla extension of the Bhuj-Anjar Railway on the 14th of November 1927:—

Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen,—I am very glad to accept Your Highness' invitation to perform the ceremony of opening the Varsamedi-Kundla extension of the Bhuj-Anjar Railway to-day. My pleasure is the greater, since I understand that if this railway had not been opened, I should have been required to leave Bhuj to-day at the earliest dawn in order to reach Jamnagar before nightfall. Kundla where now, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Memchand Mehta and Mr. Barry, we are to embark in happier circumstances, will be the first port in Cutch at which steamers can arrive at all tides. The ceremony to-day, therefore, marks a new era of comfort for travellers to and from this interesting State. I congratulate Your Highness on this new development. The provision of adequate communications is rightly held to be a proper function of all good governments and few are more important in bringing economic prosperity and progress to any country. The facts and figures given by Your Highness are illuminating and the silting up of your chief port of Mandvi has evidently made the opening of this Kundla Port imperative for a State that is accessible from the sea at high tide only must be severely handicapped in all its progress. I have listened with great interest to Your Highness' statement of the reasons underlying your refusal hitherto to be linked up with the railway systems of India. They doubtless had force in the past but I am glad to understand that Your Highness recognises that conditions have now changed and that you look forward to connecting the Anjar Bachau extension with the existing railways to the north and east of Cutch. I share Your Highness' belief that such a connection cannot be other than advantageous to the social progress and economic prosperity of your country, and when the developments to which Your Highness has alluded have taken place, it will be possible for future Viceroys to reach Your Highness' State by land as well as by sea and tides will become matters of less moment than they are at present. Your Highness will realise that so far as other parts of India are concerned, existing interests in the matter of revenues and such safeguards as may be necessary for the preservation of internal security must not be overlooked. I have no doubt that Your Highness will be ready to co-operate with Government in these important matters. I have now much pleasure in declaring this railway open.—A. P.

PT. MOTILAL TO ISSUE STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

A special cable to "Forward" says that Pandit Motilal Nehru, who arrived in London last night from Moscow, after attending the Soviet anniversary celebrations, said that he had been out of touch with the happenings and would therefore take a day or two before making any statement on the announcement of the Statutory Commission and the All-India agitation for its complete boycott.—Free Press.

SITTING SUSPENDED

UPROAR IN THE COMMONS

VODE TE OF CENSURE BATE

LONDON, Nov. 16.

In the House of Commons the Speaker suspended the House for an hour in consequence of an uproar raised by the Opposition after Mr. MacDonald had moved a vote of censure. Sir Cunliffe-Lister rose to reply, but the Opposition raised concerted cries of "Baldwin" and kept up interjections "Prime Minister" preventing Sir Cunliffe-Lister from beginning his speech. The Speaker rose saying the Opposition had brought the motion, and he supposed they wanted to hear reply, upon which the Opposition raised cries of "Yes, but want responsible Minister." Mr. Kirkwood asked if it would be in order, moving that the President of Board of Trade be not heard. The Speaker replied in the negative, and after threatening to adjourn the House called on Sir Cunliffe-Lister. This was a signal for renewed cries of "Prime Minister" upon which the sitting was suspended. Uproar was resumed on the House reassembling after suspension, the Labourites insistently demanding "Baldwin." The Speaker eventually adjourned the sitting till to-morrow. There were angry scenes after the adjournment. Members of both sides faced each other angrily. The Premier remained seated on the Treasury Bench for some minutes during which he was subjected to derisive Opposition remarks and frequently called oward. There were loud Labourite hisses when Mr. Baldwin rose to leave the House.

In the House of Lords the Statutory Commission Bill was passed by the Committee without discussion or amendment.—Reuter.

PANDAL TO ACCOMMDATE TWENTY THOUSANDS.

PREPARATIONS FOR MADRAS CONGRESS

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

In view of the apprehensions, in some quarters, of rains during the Congress session, the Executive Committee of the Congress Reception Committee has resolved to erect a pucca pandal for holding the Congress session instead of a Khaddar tent. The pandal will be a large one, and it is likely that it will be able to accommodate twenty thousand persons. Khaddar will be used throughout for decorating it.—A. P.

GODS LAWS ARE IMMUTABLE

GANDHIJI SPEAKS TO MISSIONARIES

COLOMBO, Nov. 17.

Mahatma Gandhi had another busy day. Yesterday he visited Hewavitarana Weaving School. In the afternoon, he was present at Colombo Missionary Conference where he gave a discourse on "Forgiveness of Sins." In the evening he addressed the members of the Labour Union and later, at the Park he received a deputation of Sindhi merchants. On the invitation of Sir Herbert Stanley, Mr. Gandhi paid a visit to Queen's house.

At the Missionary Conference, M. Gandhi speaking about the possibility of forgiveness of sins, said that there was no forgiveness on the part of God as they understood forgiveness in mundane matters, or as an earthly King forgives lapses on the part of his subjects. He believed in the immutability of God's law.

AN ORTHODOX HINDU.

In reply to another question, M. Gandhi said he was a northern Hindu, that is, an orthodox Hindu, that he held the essentials in regard to Hinduism, but he recognised truths contained in other religions.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI ON DIGNITY OF LABOUR

COLOMBO, Nov. 17.

At the Labour Union, M. Gandhi said he was endeavouring to live himself as a labourer. He understood and appreciated the dignity of labour. In conclusion he exhorted the labourers to believe in self-help and give up drink and urged them to recognise sanctity of marriage bond and to respect women with due honour and sanctity that they reserve. He also wanted them not to neglect their children and to give them decent education. He was presented with a purse of Rs. 2.500.—Free Press.

SITUATION NORMAL IN DELHI.

DELHI, Nov. 16.

The City has now returned to the normal state of affairs.

The Hindus at an informal conference decided to wait in a deputation on the Deputy Commissioner. They also considered the question of starting a defence fund to help the Hindu sufferers and file test case against the authorities.—A. P.

BOYCOTT JUSTIFIED

(Continued from previous page.)

gested that not only the legislatures should refuse to co-operate but the Ministers and presidents of the Legislature as well should abstain from the inquiry.—Free Press.

NAGPUR FOR BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION

NAGPUR, Nov. 17.

Under the auspices of the Nagpur Congress Committee, a public meeting was held here with Dr. Khare, M.L.C, in the chair at which a resolution supporting the decision of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee to boycott the Statutory Commission was proposed and carried.—A. P.

BEHAR CONVENTION FOR BOYCOTT

SIR ALI IMAM TO PRESIDE

PATNA, Nov. 17.

It has been proposed to hold a provincial convention at Patna in the first week of December in connexion with the moement for the boycott of the Reform Commission.

Sir Ali Imam is likely to preside and it is expected thtt the Convention will be attended by people of various shades of opinion and belonging to different political groups or parties in tre proince.—Free Press.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER'S PROTEST

GREATEST DISSERVICE DONE BY GOVT

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

The Maharashtrian Chamber of Commerce has passed the following resolution in regard to the appointment of the Statutory Commission:

"The Committee of the Chamber records its strong disapproval of the priciple underlying the appointment of the Statutory Commission, and it has to state it as its considered opinion that such an attitude on the part of His Majesty's Government towards India is in no way calculated to establish amity between the people of India and Britain. It will on the contrary perpetuate feeling of bitterness unless the British Government revise their action. The Committee is of opinion that His Majesty's Government have rendered the greatest disservice to the cause of the British Commonwealth of nations and no self-respecting Indian is likely to help in the labours of the Commission."—Free Press.

DR. BESANT LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN

APPEAL TO CONGRESS

KUMBAKONAM, Nov. 16.

At a largely attended public meeting this evening at Kumbakonam, which was attended by representatives of all parties, Dr. Annie Besant launched her campaign for boycotting the Statutory Commission and recommending to the Congress to examine the Commonwealth of India Bill and see what amendments or modifications, if any, are necessary to make it acceptable to the country. The meeting unanimously adopted the manifesto issued by Dr. Besant and others regarding the Statutory Commission and accorded general support to the Commonwealth of India Bill, and asked the Congress to take it up.

Dr. Besant pointed out what she termed the humiliating implications of the appointment of the Commission and explained the features of the Commonwealth of India Bill.

Earlier in the afternoon, she received dresses of welcome from the Taluk Board and Municipality, eulogising her unique services to India, and expressing the hope that the Commonwealth of India Bill would be accepted by the country. Dr. Besant replied, stressing the importance of local self government in national growth.

She proceeds to Negapatam to-morrow.—A. P.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR UNITY

HON. MR. RAMDAS PANTULU'S APPEAL TO STICK TO BOYCOTT

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

Reviewing prospects of the boycott of the Royal Commission, the Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, Member of the Council of State, in an interview to Free Press, said: "We in India shall under no circumstances give up our resolve not to associate with the Commission. To have resolved and fail will be more disastrous than not to have resolved aa all."

He emphasised that this is an opportune moment for taking the full advantage of elements of unity that the Commission has restored. He says that the present inter communal disunity is due to mutual distrust and it can be removed if the communities agree on a suitable form of self-governing constitution in which the rights of severe communities are protected.

The question, he says, should be taken up by a special sub-committee of the Congress and a draft constitution be worked up. If the Commission does not respect the demand embodied in that constitution the responsibility for driving India to adopt non-co-operation would be England's. It will, perhaps be a blessing in disguise and mark the beginning of Indian freedom.

COSGRAVE'S GOVT. DEFEATED

CRISIS IN IRELAND

DISCUSSION OF NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

President Cosgrave's Government was defeated by 66 votes to 64 on the Nationalist motion for the creation of a Commission to deal with ex-servicemen's claims. President Cosgrave decided to give time for the discussion of the No-confidence motion.—Reuter.

Mr. Ramdas appreciated Col. Wedgwood's heartening appeal to Indians to stick to boycott.

SIMON TO MEET INDIAN VIEWS?

MACDONALD ADVISES PATIENCE

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

"Hindu's" special correspondent cables as follows from London under date Nov. 16:—

Labour leaders are still negotiating with Government regarding Modification of arrangements with regard to the Statutory Commission with a view to meeting Indian objections but the chances, of an agreement are remote though some concession will probably be offered. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald gave the following special message to "Hindu" this morning:

It is too soon for me to express a final opinion about the proposed Indian Commission. I want first of all to be satisfied as to how it is going to work and the Labour Party is in communication with the authorities so that it may possess itself of information. I hope my friends in India will not come to too hasty conclusions as to boycotting.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who is now here prefers postponing a statement pending further inquiries.

Sir John Simon is believed to favour some attempt to meet the Indian views in the direction suggested by the opposition.

The Women's Freedom League has asked for a woman representation on the Commission.—A. P.

INDIA UNFIT FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT?

LORD MESTON'S EFFUSIONS

The London correspondent of the "Statesman" cables:—

Owing to the friendship existing between Lord Meston and Sir John Simon, it is interesting to note that Lord Meston in the course of an article in the "Sunday Times" points out that what the Commission has to decide is not whether one or two departments in this or that province shall be added to or taken out of the portfolios of Ministers.

"It is an infinitely larger question," he says, that is, "Whether or not the last seven years have provided evidence that the experiment of partial self-government on British lines has been done sufficiently well to justify its continuance, or whether there is any grounds for believing that self-government on British lines is an unfeasible idea in India.

"If the latter will be the conclusion, a new line of approach will have to be designed which the previous constitution in the making may not afford a precedent."

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 17.

Previous Closing Rate	19.73
To-day's Opening Rate	19.60
Difference	—.13
To-day's Closing Rate	19.37
Difference	—.36

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

Previous Closing Rate	10.65
To-day's Opening Rate	10.56
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	10.51
Difference	—.14
Broach Expectation	380

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

London, Nov. 17.

Silver Ready	26	8	0
Lower	0	3	0
Silver Forward	26	6	0
Higher	0	3	0

Tone of Market.—India and China sold.

"I SUFFERED NO DISILLUSION."

IRS. NAIDU ON ROYAL COMMISSIO N

BELIEVERS TRANSFORMED INTO HERETICS."

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

"aving had no faith, I suffered no disillu-n" was the characteristic comment of S. Sarojini Naidu in the course of a tement to the Associated Press on the tutory Commission. Pressing engage-nts ever since her return from Hyder-ad had kept her too busy to give plic expression to her views on the qestion; "But" she said "I have been tching with eager interest and renewed be the dramatic spectacle of a wholesale al whol-hearted transfoamation of staunch bevers into resolute heretics. If Brit-n be wise she will not undervalue the e far-reaching significance of the unequi-val and unanimous refusal on the part responsible representatives of most di-se schools of Indian political thought l temperament to countenance the pro-ed Court of Inquisition, with its arbi-ary constitution and its mediocre personn e. Their 'No' is based not only on deep-rted legitimate sentiment, but essentially o the broad immutable principle of nation-a honour and integrity which will not to-late so deliberate an aeront.

PREMIER'S DARK THREATS.

"Authentic and accredited leaders of all communities will resist with one strength ery over and covert attempt on the part o. Britain to exploit our momentary mestic differences no matter how poignant o bitter they may be. Nor will they per-rt the Nation to be cajoled into acqui-escence by specious promises or coerced in-t submission by vague dark threats such s are implied in the Premier's Guildhall peech.

ARROGANT DISCOURTESY.

"The personnel of Commission is in itself he expression of implicit and arrogant discourtesy towards India. For, whatever their merits as private gentlemen, with the sole exception of the President, there is not a single man of any outstanding quality except the supreme ignorance of the country whose destinies they are called upon to decide. But even so brilliant person as Simon will find his undoubted forensic and Parliamentary achievements of little service in interpreting aright without clue or code the complicated hieroglyphics of political palimpsest of India.

"The reiterated appeals for co operation from Simla and Whitehall surely have hollow sound when they come from the mouths of those whose high-handed exclusion of Indians from Commission frustrate the very possibility of co-operation. Cooperation in this instance is conceivable only as between comrades sharing equal power and responsibility in their common labours from initial stage of collecting and collating suitable material to the delicate and critical penultimate stage before the final conclusions are crystallised when most intimate and fruitful discussions are held and the most vital mutual concessions and adjustments made between those whose privilege it is to be co-signatories of the historic document."—A. P.

CEYLON REFORMS COMMISSION.

COLOMBO, Nov. 16.

Lord Donoughmore announced this afternoon that the Ceylon Reforms Commission will hold both public and private sittings.—A. P.

SIR M. SHAFI'S DISCORDANT NOTE

NOT THE MUSLIM VIEW

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, Secretary, Bombay Presidency Muslim League has communicated the following to the Associated Press:—

The lead that Sir Mahomed Shafi has given to the Muslims of the Punjab is in my opinion not only unpatriotic, but essentially lacking in a sense of loyalty to the All-India Muslim League which represents the Mussalmans of the whole of India. If Sir Shafi could not honestly see his way to boycott the Commission, there was neither occasion nor necessity for him to have committed the Mussalmans of the Punjab to a course of action which is flagrantly in opposition to a very large bulk of Hindu and Muslim opinion in India. He could have waited till the annual session of the All-India Muslim League, where he would have had ample opportunity of advocating his cause, and after which like a loyal Leaguite, he should have carried out the mandate of the League.

BAD LEADERSHIP.

While the Responsivists and several prominent leaders have remained tactfully quiet, Sir Mahomed by bad generalship has manoeuvred the Mussalmans of India into an extremely false position. The press both here and in England have seized upon Sir Mahomed's action as a clear indication of a general rally on behalf of the Mussalmans in favour of the Commission. Those Hindu leaders who by remaining quiet have not disclosed their hand, are already pointing to Sir Mahomed in justification of any action they might take in the future.

I hope that, notwithstanding the discordant note that Sir Mahomed has struck, Hindu opinion will realise that the Mussalmans have almost solidly ranged themselves alongside their Hindu brethren in defence of the honour of their country. Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Ansari have unequivocally committed themselves to a complete boycott of the Commission. Bengal, Madras and Bihar have issued joint Hindu-Muslim manifestoes to the same effect. Where the Mussalmans and the Hindus have vied with each other in championing the national cause, will the Responsivists and the Maha Sabha leaders now definitely commit themselves?—A.P.

OUTLOOK EXTREMELY GLOOMY

"NO USEFUL PURPOSE WILL BE SERVED."

BANGALORE, Nov. 16.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya has made the following statement on the subject of the Indian Statutory Commission:—

The Commission will not be satisfactory unless half the number of members are Indians. The important question of representation of Indian States is not specifically mentioned in the Viceregal pronouncement. There is no reference to Dominion status or the Federal System of Government, or India's existing handicaps and needs. The instructions to the Commission are too halting to encourage the hope that the British Government intend to go to the root of the problem on the present occasion. A Constitution can be drafted by a Commission of competent Englishmen and Indians in less than four months' time. There is nothing mysterious about the political needs of India. These have been for years the main topics of discussion in both the countries. No object will be served by collecting evidence from retired officials in England who look upon Indian affairs with a sort of proprietory interest. On the other hand, a visit by a mixed Commission of Englishmen and Indians either to Canada or Australia will act as an eye-opener.

The greatest danger to India from the continuance of the present system of Government is its economic stagnation. Work and employment are needed for the enormous population. Unemployment is growing. More than 90 per cent. of the population are kept illiterate. Their standard of living is so low that there is no parallel to it in western countries. Technical education is ignored. Industries which supply more than half the national income in many western countries are not even officially recognised here as the means of producing wealth. Correct statistics are not maintained and the real economic position is obscured. Among other pressing needs are the readjustment of financial relations with Great Britain, a recognised position for Indians in the army and navy and in railway administration and shipping, and the protection of Indian interests and Indian trade in foreign countries.

I have long been in favour of a compromise, if one were possible, whereby British economic interests may be guaranteed, and some form of Imperial Preference tacitly accepted for a specific term of years, if the Indian people are thereby left free to build up their own economic prosperity. If a progressive administration and a constructive programme are assured, production can be doubled and Government revenues trebled in less than ten years' time. Compared to the many advantages which will accrue to both countries, the loss to India involved in a measure of preference to British trade and industry will be trivial. The permanent co-operation of the two countries must be based on self-interest. The British stand to gain enormously by liberal concession at the present time. This is a great opportunity for England. She missed an opportunity eight years ago, and seems determined to miss a similar one again. I do not think that any good will come from this Commission. For the moment, the outlook appears gloomy in the extreme.—A.P.

PLEA FOR CONCERTED ACTION

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The Committee of the Indian Association has issued the following statement regarding the proposed Royal Commission:—

The Committee of the Indian Association is of opinion that the decision of the British Parliament to exclude Indians from the Commission is a great blunder and is in violation of the policy underlying the principle of the Government of India Act of 1919. The Committee strongly protests against this slight to India. of 1919. It is further of opinion that the provision for appointment of Select Committees of the Indian Legislators merely for leading evidence before the Parliamentary Commission, cannot be expected to satisfy Indian public opinion or remove the sense of grave injustice done to India.

PLEA FOR CONCERTED ACTION.

The Committee of the Indian Association feels that the immediate situation is such that different political parties as also the communities cannot, in the national interest, afford to continue their differences. It is of the utmost importance that all nationalists and all communities who claim to think and act on national lines should come to an agreed programme. The Committee desires to make a strong appeal for concerted action. If we carry on the present fratricidal differences, the future of India is indeed dark.

Simultaneously with this intensive propaganda in India, there should also be an intensive propaganda in Great Britain to educate the public opinion there about Indian affairs.

The Committee of the Indian Association has seriously considered the question of the boycott of the Commission. It prefers to reserve its opinion on the point at this stage and will come to a decision after it and the India public had more time to consider this very serious question more fully. It should be borne in mind in this connection that boycott can be made effective if all communities, parties, as well, as a large section of the masses are united. —Free Press.

"PRESERVE YOUR DIGNITY."

COL. WEDGEWOOD'S MESSAGE TO INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Interviewed by the London representative of the Free Press of India, and pressed for a message to Indian leaders at this crucial stage on the ground that relations established by him with Indian leaders, as a result of his Indian visits, would secure his views the fullest consideration, Colonel Wedgewood said: I do not want Indians to be petitioners for favours. I think that a dignified attitude of abstention by Liberals and Swarajists acting in concert will produce better results in the long run by creating mutual respect between the two peoples which is so essential for a real understanding. I do not take the view that the future progress of the Indian cause will be prejudiced by failure of Indian leaders to co-operated with the Commission by giving evidence. What Indian politicians who have worked the reforms have to say on the defects of the constitution is available in the report and volumes of evidence of the Muddiman Committee. Sir John Simon is a man of acute intelligence, and it is unlikely that he will not avail himself of all data available to him. It must also be remembered that the prospects of the report of this Commission being acted upon and consequential legislation being pushed through Parliament in the near future are not many owing to the intricacies in Parliamentary procedure and the different stage through which legislation, especially of importance and complicated and controversial character has to pass. But if the report does reach a legislative stage it must be remembered that under the present composition of Parliament any Joint Parliamentary Committee which is constituted will be predominantly a Conservative body as a matter of course. In the circumstances I do not think that it would be dignified for Indian leaders to consent to admission of Indians to work with the Commission on any terms other than those of fullest equality. Good would have come out of evil if as a result of this Commission Indian people sink their internal differences and are brought together.—Free Press Beam Service.

INCLUSION OF INDIANS.

NOT POSSIBLE IN ORDINARY COURSE

LONDON, Nov. 16.

In view of the recent developments in regard to the Statutory Commission which places beyond possibility the inclusion of Indians on the Commission, the London representative of Free Press of India interviewed prominent Labour leaders with radical views and sympathy for Indian aspirations as to what they thought the Indian leaders should do. Should they accept the compromise suggested or continue the boycott movement until Indians are appointed on the Commission?

A SETTLED FACT.

The view is firstly that Indian leaders must decide for themselves with regard to local conditions, secondly they must recognise that whatever final shape may be given to the scheme of association with the Statutory enquiry in the next few days that would be final as far as the present enquiry went. It must not be regarded as possible in the ordinary course of events any radical departure from the principle of exclusion of Indians from the Commission could be compelled on the cabinet or Parliament.

BOYCOTT MUST BE UNIVERSAL.

After this if the Indian leaders declared for boycott they would certainly have the sympathy of Labour leaders, but that would not be of much value in practical politics. The reward boycott would be the assertion of political consciousness of the people. But, boycott would not be effective if not practised by all representative political organisations, at least and also if the organisations combining for the boycott do not show constructive capacity for framing a joint scheme.

Leaders are, however, reluctant to speak out publicly in view of party obligations and the fact that at present the whole question is in a melting pot and subject of delicate negotiations between party leaders.—Free Press.

IN FLUENCE OF "MOTHER INDIA"

NOTHING TO CHOOSE BETWEEN TORY AND LABOUR.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

There is an air of desfondency amongst staunch friends of India in the Labour Party, says the London representative of the Free Press of India. Mr. George Lansbury is distressed at the turn of events and the part the Parliamentary Labour Party will play in this matter. He is unsparing in his endeavours to persuade the Party to view the question from a broad stand-point of the right of Indians, but he stands alone barring a few friends who are pulling with him and have the knowledge of and sympathy with Indian conditions.

Conversations with several Labour Party officials reveal that the majority of them have imbibed their facts of India from Katherine Mayo's book 'Mother India." To every argument on the right of Indians to an honoured place in the Commission, one monstrosity of another is quoted from "Mother India," and it is said: "How can we in the circumstances follow any other course?"

One Labour Party official said: What about six million untouchables? How will they be represented on the Commission if high caste Indians are there? What about non-Brahmins? Look at what has been said about the feeling of non-Brahmin leaders. It is best that no Indians are on the Commission. A purely British Commission is more likely to command more confidence amongst all classes of people than a mixed Commision. Politicians will have full opportunities of influencing the Commission."

The Indian situation is painted so dark in the British Press that with wide distribution of "Mother India" at a psychological time and the Press conspiracy, there is little to distinguish Labour publicists from Tory spokesmen in their views on the Indian question.—Free Press Beam Service.

A. P.'S TWO VOICES.

MR. SRINIVAS IYENGAR COMPLAINS OF DELIBERATE MISREPRESENTATION

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

"I see from the Associated Press message", said Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, in an interview to the Press, "dated New Delhi, November 12th", appearing in the "Ceylon Daily News" of the 14th instant, that it has got two voices one for India and another for outside. The message says:—"There is unanimity of opinion in all quarters including extremists that the Commission appointed is well-timed, its terms of reference unrestricted, its chairman, an ideal selection. I deny this. We do not want this Chairman. We do not want this Commission We consider it ill-timed and have said so most strongly.

The message again says:—"Nor is any other detail of procedure questioned except the exclusion of Indians from the Commission." This is gross and deliberate misrepresentation of Indian opinion. Certainly the Congress and several other prominent men and groups have stressed India's right to self determination and denied Britain's right to enquire into our fitness and have put their objections on these grounds and have even minimised importance of personnel.

Later down in the same message the Associated Press says:—It seems that if the Committee of seven members from the Central Legislatures associated with the Commission will have the right to cross-examine witnesses and have access to official documents Indian opinion will be most reconciled. I cannot sufficiently condemn such manipulation of news by the office of the Associated Press at Delhi to belittle wonderful and practical unanimity of public opinion from all parts of India on the question of boycott.

Referring to the Labour Party's proposal in England to improve the status of the Committee, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar says:—Improvement of status of the Committee without their becoming members of the Commission is to be content with the stigma of inferiority.—Free Press.

PLAGUE IN TRAVANCORE

NORMAL BUSINESS SUSPENDED

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 16.

A report states that an epidemic of plague has started at the Devicolum Grahamsland Estate. It is further reported that work in the plantations has been suspended. The authorities are taking precautionary measures. Compulsory inoculation has been introduced. An observation station has been opened at Thekkad and foodstuffs are strictly controlled. Normal business is suspended.—A. P.

IDEAL OF CITIZENSHIP

ESSAY FOR VICEROY'S GOLD MEDAL

DELHI, Nov. 16.

Last year H. E. the Viceroy instituted a competition among students of the Indian Universities and awarded a gold medal for the best candidate from the whole of India and a silver medal to the best candidate from each province who had not won the gold medal. The competition which is confined to undergraduates, takes the form of an essay. This year, competitors are to write, during the current week, on the following subject:—"It should be the aim of everyone to become a citizen and from his point of view examine what good citizenship is and discuss any of the various ways in which individuals can try to [illegible] in daily life."—A. P.

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"BE BROTHERS OF FALLEN SISTERS"

MRS. NAIDU'S CALL FOR CHIVALRY

BOMBAY URGES REMOVAL OF BROTHELS

The auditorium of Sir C. J. Hall was packed to its utmost capacity on Wednesday evening by citizens of Bombay when a meeting was held to protest against the existence of brothels in the city and to urge Government to suppress traffic in women and children. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas who presided, said the problem of brothels in the City was a matter of disgrace and humiliation to Bombay. There were no less than a thousand brothels in the city with about ten thousand prostitutes who were leading lives of infamy and shame. It was pointed out to the Prostitution Committee in 1921 that each prostitute received at the average twenty visitors. He emphasises that the brothels should be stamped out completely and the victims of the brothels should be relieved of the tyranny of their captors.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu then moved:—

(a) This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay convened under the auspices of the Bombay Vigilance Association and 28 other Societies desires to express emphatically its opinion that the existence of brothels and of a vice district in the City is a great evil which calls for urgent action on the part of Government, inasmuch as it supports, encourages and facilitates the commercialised traffic in women and girls, offers ample opportunities to pimps, procurers and other agents employed in this traffic to entice, seduce and terrorise their victims and constitutes a great danger to the physical and moral well-being of the people of this City.

It, therefore, urges upon Government, the clamant need of the early introduction of legislation which shall make the keeping of brothels illegal. This meeting, however, realises that there are some practical difficulties in the way of the immediate and total suppression of all brothels in the City and, it therefore suggests that while the keeping of brothels should be made illegal, the policy of closing them down should be given effect to gradually, during an operative period of three years from the date when the proposed legislation will come into force.

(b) This meeting further desires to express its firm conviction that the moral law is the same for both men and women and it accordingly requests Government to take strong measures, if necessary by further legislation, for the punishment of pimps, procurers and other agents, men and women who subsist wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution, and of landlords who knowingly let their premises for the purpose of prostitution.

(c) This meeting also desires to invite the attention of the Government of Bombay to articles 3 and 4 relating to the repatriation of foreign prostitutes, in the International Convention of 1904 as ratified by the International Convention of 1921, to which India is a signatory, and urges that as a first step towards the suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, foreign and Indian, Government should take early steps to deport all foreign prostitutes, and also all prostitutes whose domicile of origin is outside Bombay.

Mrs. Naidu spoke as a woman for the defence of motherhood of India and said traffic in women should be annihilated completely. However vicious a woman be, she would not voluntarily be a victim of brothel where her body was lacerated and her sentiment outraged. She did not believe that even hunger would reconcile a woman to continue and perpetuate the life of shame. Let the sin be voluntary, she said, without the benediction of a benevolent Government helping to the degradation. She appealed the audience to take a personal pledge that day to take every step to abolish brothels and not to look with gesture of scorn on the victims but by chivalrous sense be brotherrs of the fallen sisters, and make them integral part of happy and respectable society.

Mr. R. P. Masani in seconding the resolution, failed to understand how a community and a Government which claimed to be civilised, allowed such a despicable vice in the heart of the City. He urged the citizens to express their opinion emphatically and tell the Government to stop brothels from the City as was done in Colombo and Rangoon if not to warn that they would lose the good-will and co-operation of the law-abiding citizens of Bombay.

Mr. W. H. Neilson supported the proposition and drew a very harrowing and appalling picture of the tolerated area in the City. If the Governer of Bombay like Haroon-Al-Rashid, said the speaker, were to visit the tolerated area one evening, he would see extraordinary and humiliating sights. He hoped the Government would realise the will of the people and make the existence of brothels in the City illegal like other civilized countries in the world.

Miss I. M. Dickinson further supported the motion and gave several examples how women were lured and forced to the life of shame against their will.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously. The Chairman was empowered to send the resolution to the Government.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle and seconded by Mrs. Manekbai Premchand.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY BILL

(Continued from page 6.)

ledge as a valued senior and a friend, moved was really the resolution of the Syndicate approved of by all its members except one. The whole of the Senate as appears from the unanimous vote was one with the Syndicate on this occasion. No one therefore thought that any speeches were necessary or that there were any persons either inside or outside the Senate who required illuminating speeches on a question on which there is very little difference of opinion. My attitude did not require any explanation in the Senate, because there was none there who did not know my attitude in the Council or who was prepared wilfully or otherwise to misunderstand or misrepresent it. With regard to the independence of the University, I yield not even to Dr. Vaidya in my anxiety to preserve it.

It is impossible to say from now as to what would be the attitude of the Government of India, and it would be for the Council to decide what view to take with reference to this attitude. The view o the Council will always depend upon what is the highest good attainable, not the highest good desirable.

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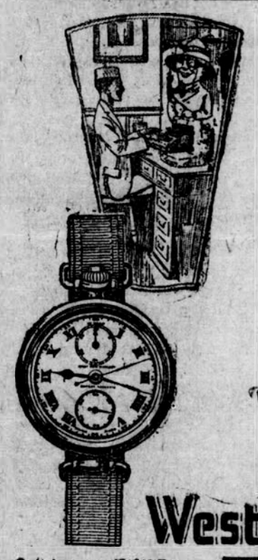

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DISARMAMENT BREAK-DOWN

DEBATE IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

In the House of Lords, debate on disarmament was initiated by Lord Parmoor. Lord Cushenden (formerly Ronald McNeill) said no instructions had yet been drafted for the British representatives at Geneva in December. The Government was considering the whole matter. He emphasised that Government would not accept the terrible risk of commitment involved by Geneva Protocol. It was impossible to take any step with regard to optional clause (which provides for submission of judicial matters to the Hague Court) without further consultation with the Dominions. He added that the Government absolutely accepted two declarations with regard to wars of aggression and welcomed the Belgian proposal to strengthen Article Eleven of the Covenant dealing with the prevention of war.

Viscount Cecil in a long explanation of his resignation declared that the Disarmament Conference finally broken down on the question of size of guns on the cruisers, the Americans claiming the right to instal eight-inchers while the British Cabinet insisted on six-inchers. The American attitude seemed to him entirely wrong, but it was madness to allow negotiations to break down on such a point.

Lord Balfour expressed the opinion that the fundamental, but he hoped temporary difference between Britain and United States at Geneva was the refusal of the United States in any way to consider special circumstances of Britain as regards equality of naval power, but he considered that Geneva Conference was interrupted, not ended. Nothing would induce him to believe in view of the identity of British and American interests that successful negotiation on question was out of view.—Reuter.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF BEDOUIN.

A STORM OF PROTEST.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Jerusalem.—The French occupation of Bedouin encampment of the Oasis of Ummeljamal, east of Jebel Druse situated at the juncture of the frontiers of Najd, Iraq, Syria and Transjordania, has raised storm of protest in the Press in Transjordania to which Ummeljamal is supposed to belong. The French explain that the point has been occupied for the purpose of establishing quarantine station to check the spread of cholera to Syria.—Reuter.

MINISTERS' CONFERENCE IN SESSIONS.

ORGANISATION OF NEW PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

DELHI, Nov. 16.

A Conference of the Representatives of the Provincial Governments met here today under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Crerar, Home Member, Government of India, to consider questions in connection with the organisation of new provincial services on the Transferred side. About 35 members attended. They represented all the provinces and included Ministers from Madras, Bengal, the United Provinces Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam.

In opening the proceedings and welcoming the representatives on behalf of the Government of India, Mr. Crerar referred to the difficulties that the Local Governments had experienced in working out schemes for the establishment of their new provincial services, and the desire generally expressed by them for an exchange of views and discussion of the problems which more or less in the same form faced them all. He pointed out, that while the conclusions arrived at by the Conference could not have a binding force upon the various Governments which must retain their freedom of action, it would probably be advantageous if some general understanding could be reached in regard to matters of principle, and if a certain measure of uniformity so far as was compatible with the varying circumsances of the provinces could be secured.

A general discussion of certain basic points arising out of the subject matter followed. Preliminary views were exchanged on questions whether the new separate services should be created to replace the All-India Services, what system of recruitment and what machinery for the purpose would prove most suitable and how far inter provincial uniformity, particularly in respect of remuneration was desirable or feasible. The Conference then divided itself into four sub-committees to consider in detail the four main groups of questions arising out of the agenda. Sub-Committees have been appointed on (1) Educational Services, (2) Engineering Services, (3) Agricultural, Veterinary and other Services and (4) General questions of leave, pension, provident fund, etc. These Sub-Committees started work this afternoon and will report their conclusions to the full Conference which reassembles on Friday.—A. P.

About three hundred weavers of the Howrah Jute Mills went on strike on Tuesday. The situation is quiet.—A. P.

PROF. G. G. BUCH.

SAD DEATH AT SURAT.

SURAT, Nov 15.

The sad and premature death of Professor G. G Buch M. A., of the Maganlal Thakordas Balsunkindas Collage Surat, at the age, of 27, occured on Sunday last, leaving behind him a young widow, two children, and aged parents to mourn his loss. In him the local Collage found an able and a popular professor an amiable gentleman, who endeared himself, by his humor and jeniality of manners, to one and all, who happened to came in touch with him, and an ardant worker in the cause of education as an active volunteer of the Sarvnjanik Education Society.

He had just beg to make his debut in the litrary world of Gujrat, by contributing to the leading Gujerati Magazines some lyrics of exquisite beauty and charm.

He was the Bhow Daji Prizeman for the year 1923, and got his B. A. with first class honours. He again came out with flying colours in his M. A. and got the raredistinction of carrying away the Zala Vedanta Prize.

The local Collage has lost in him one of the stars of the Collage, and Gujarat, a promising literary man. The M. T. B. Art Collage, the Sarvajanik High and middle school and other similar institutions conducted by the Sarvajanik Education Society were closed yesterday as a mark of honour to the deceased.

COMRADE "SAK" TO BE OPPOSE.

LABOUR PARTY'S CANDIDATE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

It is learned that Mr. Saklatvala will be opposed in the next Parliamentary election by the newly formed North Battersea Divisional Labour Party which has unanimously adopted Mr. William Stephen Sanders as its prospective candidate.—Reuter.

INDIAN MILITARY ESCORTS

LONDON, Nov. 16.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Stephen, Earl Winterton stated that the future of Indian Military escorts to His Majesty's diplomatic and consular representatives in Persia was being considered.—Reuter.

BUILDING OF CRUISERS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Bridgeman said that in view of situation disclosed at Geneva, it was unnecessary and undesirable to proceed with the laying down of two out of three cruisers provided in the current Navy Estimates, and that the third cruiser would be ordered before the end of financial year.—Reuter.

PROBABLE ARREST OF ZINOVIEFF ?

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Warsaw.—A message from Moscow states that arrest of Trotsky and Zinovieff is only a matter of days, but it is doubtful whether they will submit tamely. They may appeal to their supporters in the army to instigate the civil war.—Reuter.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN HYDERABAD.

The "Moslem Chronicle" writes:—

We are very glad to see that His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has given special attention to education and is trying to improve education in his State from different sides. There is always the talk that the rulers of Hyderabad never go out of their dominions and are consequently very narrow-minded but in the case of the present ruler it is not so. He is a man of exceptional abilties and culture. His work has always been in the direction of improvement and it seems to us that if he gets the opportunity to rule over his dominion we shall soon find Hyderabad as a piece of Europe. Only the other day presiding over the Engith Session of the Hyderabad Educational Conference, Nawab Zoolcader Jung, Bahadur delivered a presidental address in admirable style. His speech is most important from the statistical point of view and the comparison is quite apt both with regard to the educational progress of his dominion and also the other states and provinces of India. Reading the speech one can easily see that how Hyderabad is progressing as far as education is concerned and it seems to us that several branches of the Education Department will soon be opened for the people of Hyderabad. There was the educational movement for women and they held their conferences lately very successfully. We are eagerly looking forward to the improvements of the Premier State of India on different lines

The Millionaire Philanthropist Bernhard Baron has given donation of 50,000 sterling to rebuild St. George's Jewish Settlement at Eastend.—Reuter.

Moscow.—Presidium of the Central Committee of the Soviet Republic has decided to deprive Singer Chaliapine of the use of his house and garden in Vladimir District near Moscow.—Reuter.

London and Provincial newspapers as usual on extra bank holiday on 27th December.—Reuter.

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VOL XV NO. 172— BOMBAY FRIDAY NOVEMBER 18 1927 ONE ANNA

A HISTORIC MYSTERY.

STARTLING INTRICACY F EVENTS

A FIRST CLASS SENSATION

TRIAL OF BARTLETT

The trial of Adelaide Bartlett caused a first class sensation in England and attempts were made to fix the responsibility for the alleged murder of Mr. Bartlett. Mr. Drinkwater's following article in "T. P.'s Weekly" will give the reader an idea of the absorbing intricacies leading to the event.

It is often suggested that an interest in sensational crimes denotes morbidity of mind. If it does, then most of us have a morbid streak, for the interest is almost universal. We know what the editors of the big circulation journals think about it, and while their taste may sometimes be questioned, their capacity for catching the millions cannot be.

Crime is, indeed, a sphere of action in which character is likely to be displayed in vivid conflict. When, that is to say, there is anyone so to display it. The poets have been eager adepts in this. Sophocles, Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, Shelley, Browning, Dickens, Hardy—a long list could be made of seers who have analysed the criminal mind and its impacts, exciting horror or compassion by their understanding.

MACBETH, A TRAGIC FIGURE.

The strength of the poets is that they invest circumstance with motive and complex range of effect. Under this treatment, Macbeth no longer remains merely a greedy murderer, but becomes a tragic figure of profound spiritual significance. His crime would have been a first-class sensation in the popular press; under Shakespeare's scrutiny it is an occasion of immoral speculation.

Sometimes a story of real life has just this attraction. It is true that there is for some of us, who think that capital punishment is a futile and uncivilised expedient for dealing with monsters, an ugly alloy of apprehension in our interest, but with that reservation the interest is very beguiling. And "The Trial of Adelaide Bartlett," edited by Sir John Hall (Hodge, 10s. 6d.), provides it in liberal measure.

The story of Adelaide has nothing to recommend it beyond the startling intricacy of event, and that is absorbing. The characters involved are scantily defined and, so far as we can realize them at all, petty and insignificant. The setting is sordid and unwholesome; as we read, we long for some rational hand to throw open a window and let a breath of clean air into the fetid atmosphere of this Pimlico lodging. And yet the emotion is dismissed and our attention is steadily held.

Adelaide Blanche de la Tremoille was born in 1855, the natural daughter of an Englishman in France, who seems to have brought her to this country as a child. At the age of twenty she was married to Thomas Edwin Bartlett, whom, according to her own statement, she never seen until the day before her wedding. He was a flourishing grocer, thirty years old, whose business is said to have benefited by a considerable sum paid to him, presumably by Adelaide's father, on this occasion. At his death he owned six shops in the neighbourhood of Herne Hill. Uneducated himself, he had a great respect for learning, and sent his young bride at once to a boarding school, where she stayed for two years, returning in the holidays to her husband's establishment above one of his shops.

For some time, according to the evidence, they were on very social terms with each other. Then old Mr. Bartlett, the grocer's father, came to live with them, and took against his daughter-in-law. He made offensive suggestions about her conduct with the grocer's brother. Edwin Bartlett stood up for his wife, and went so far as to make his father sign a formal apology under legal direction. There was a pretended reconciliation, but the pretence was hardly concealed.

REV. DYSON.

Six years after the marriage Mrs. Bartlett gave birth to her only child, and during the next four years the couple made various moves, conveniently dropping old Mr. Bartlett in the course of one of them. In 1885 they were living at Merton, near to Wimbledon, and there one Sunday they went to a Wesleyan chapel, and heard the Rev. George Dyson preach. He was twenty-seven, three years younger than Mrs. Bartlett, and thirteen years younger than her husband. He wasn't very attractive, with black whiskers and a moustache several sizes too lerrge for him. But he made a call in the ordinary way of business, and Mr. Bartlett was greatly impressed by the fact that he was a B.A. and proposed that he should further advance Adelaide's studies. Mr. Dyson agreed, and became an intimate in the family. He kept a coat and a pair of slippers in the house. When the Bartletts went to Dover for a holiday he went too, at the grocer's expense. Mr. Bartlett became very attached to him, wrote him high-flower letters of admiration—to which the Rev. George cordially responded—and altered his own will. He had left all his money to his wife, on condition that she did not re-marry. Now he left it to her without stipulation, making Dyson one of his executors.

This was in September, at the time of their return from Dover, when they decided to live in central London, and found lodgings in Pimlico. Dyson was provided with a season ticket from Putney to Waterloo, and attended to his tutorial duties with great diligence, though the servant girl at Claverton Street observed no signs of book-learning going on.

Mr. Bartlett continued his daily attendance at business until December 8, when he felt very unwell. Having enjoyed excellent health, he became alarmed and sent for a doctor, who found nothing seriously amiss physically, but a condition of severe depression that would not yield to treatment. At old Mr. Bartlett's wish a consultant was called in. The new examination revealed nothing, and the physicians agreed that the patient was overworked and needed no more than a rest. The grocer asked for nothing better, and insisted on remaining in bed, promising to go to Torquay for a change as soon as he felt equal to it. Mrs. Bartlett was ceaseless in her attentions.

DEAD IN BED.

There was at this stage of events no suspicion of foul play, nor was it at any time afterwards suggested that the indisposition was anything but a natural one. Of friction between husband and wife no one recalled the slightest trace. On December 29 the doctor announced that daily visits were no longer necessary. On the 31st, Edwin Bartlett was in rising spirits.

At noon he had half a dozen oysters, and three hours later he did very well by a dish of jugged hare. Then he went to a dentist, and had a tooth extracted under gas. At nine o'clock he took another half-dozen oysters, bread and butter, mango chutney, cake and tea. On being told that there was to be haddock for breakfast, he said he should get up an hour earlier in anticipation of the treat. At half-past ten, when the girl brought up the coals for the night, he was in bed. Mrs. Bartlett intimated that they did not wish to be disturbed again.

Downstairs the landlady and her husband were entertaining friends to see the New Year in. They retired towards one in the morning. At four o'clock they were roused by Mrs. Bartlett, who said that she had just awakened to find Mr. Bartlett dead in bed.

The post-mortem examination showed that death had been caused by a large dose of liquid choloroform taken internally. Subsequent investigation brought to light a chain of circumstances that were never satisfactorily explained. Mrs. Bartlett's case was this. Her husband had always held the view that a man should have two wives, one of whom should be restricted to platonic relations, which in her own case had been maintained, with a single exception in deference to her desire for children. Her husband had, in fact, "affianced" her to the Rev. Mr. Dyson, and she had looked upon the contract as binding. To her distress, her husband during his illness had attempted to assert the rights that he had discarded, and, shocked at the possibility of his doing so again, she had secured a bottle of chloroform, intending to anaesthetize him with a handkerchief in such an emergency. On the fatal night she had told him of her irrevocable decision about their relations. Thinking that he was satisfied, she had confessed to her design with the chloroform, and had given the bottle up to him as an earnest of good faith. While she was undressing in the other room he must have taken a dose from the bottle, either to end a despair of

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV, 18TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate that you believe in doing sensational work in a world full of sensation, even though it may cause only a flash in the frying pan. The object of this needless to emphasize, is to seek notoriety, in the absence of fame which you are not destined to get. You believe in being the head of an ass than the tail of a horse, if only thereby you can bray your own bigness, regardless of ridicule or opposition, exactly like the gallant Bengal Knight, Sir R. N. Mukerjee, (and also a sprinkling of men of his thinking) who, being in a hopeless minority, has still the courage (I shall not say hardihood) of putting himself at the head of the small band, and patting the Viceroy on the back, defends his action, thereby opposing the views of the overwhelming majority of his countrymen. About your domestic life, you are a saint at home in the morning, and a devil therein at night. The earth revolves on its axes once in 24 hours, and you also assert your human right of revolving on your tottering leaky axes, once at least in 24 hours—after dusk. Municipal lamp-posts are your great help-mates, —friends in need—when you wend your weary way homewards from the club or the pub. There is no hope of reform of persons like you, until total prohibition in India is brought about, and India becomes another U. S. What India wants, are real Pussyfoots, and not the hypocrites who would only cry "Daroo pina haram hae", in the public street and themselves go in the 'devil's workshop' by a by-lane and make the drinking "halal!"

which she had no suspicion or to ensure a good night's rest. Before she returned he had presumably become unconscious without changing his position, and while she slept the poison had completed its work.

At the inquest she did not give evidence, but Mr. Dyson did. He was exceedingly anxious to do so. He had bought the chloroform at Mrs. Bartlett's request. She said she wanted it to administer to her husband as a sleeping draught. Dyson suggested that she should ask the doctor for it, and she replied that he would question her knowledge of its proper use, whereas in fact she had learnt all about it from the nurse who had attended her confinement. That was all Mr. Dyson had to say. At the close of the proceedings Mrs. Bartlett was arrested on a charge of murder, and Dyson as accessory before the fact.

At the trial they appeared together in the dock. But no sooner had the judge —Mr. Justice Wills—taken his seat than the Attorney-General—afterwards Lord Russel of Killowen—announced that he proposed to offer no evidence against Dyson, who thereupon, by an astonishing turn in the situation, became principal witness for the prosecution. Mr. Edward Clarke —the Sir Edward who is still so distinguished a figure in London—defended the prisoner, and by his conduct of the case greatly advanced his already brilliant reputation. The fantastic story outlined above was riddled by the crown counsel, but in the way of a conviction stood one circumstance upon which Sir Edward Clarke never for a moment relaxed his grip. He showed, with an immense display of detail, that the internal administration of liquid chloroform was difficult to the point of impossibility with an unwilling victim. His cross-examination on this point was masterly, and kept the leading authorities of the day on forensic medicine straining at attention for hours on end.

NOT GUILTY.

The Attorney-General, in his closing speech, remarked with every justification that "no hypothesis can be put that is not attended with difficulties so great that, if it stood by itself, one would say it could hardly be true." Mr. Justice Wills, in a summing up that was a model of comprehensive and lucid statement, though a touch over-moralized perhaps at moments, added weight to this view. The jury were absent two hours, and then delivered a verdict of "Not guilty". But the foreman prefaced his announcement with the remarkable statement, "although we think grave suspicion is attached to the prisoner, we do not think there is sufficient evidence to show how or by whom the chloroform was administered." The judge said nothing as to his agreement or otherwise.

Sir John Hall, at the conclusion of his admirable introduction to the present volume, observes that while most people will consider that on the evidence no other verdict was possible, there may even among these be some "who will say with Sir James Paget that, once it was all over, she should have told us, in the interests of science, how she did it." But the most striking thing really is that, absorbed though we have been, "once it is all over" we no longer have the slightest curiosity in the chief actors. The event has been everything.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver,")

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

CHAPTER XXV.—(Continued.)

STELLA MEETS SHAHINDA.

There sat before him the very girl he had been seeking all these years. It was as if a hole were made in the sky and the angels of mercy had let down the very woman for whom he was willing to die. Himm unwittingly drew his chair nearer to Shahinda's and Shahinda drew hers nearer to his. Their eyes met. They were like two lovers who had been seeking each other for over a decade. It was impossible to decide who was more pleased to meet the other. The truth is that they were both equally pleased for there is no higher than the highest degree.

"Come into my room, Shahinda." Shahinda's answer was a move towards the door. They had been soul-mates in their past lives otherwise Shahinda could not endure such familiarity. She was a proud and reserved girl and shy to a fault.

She was now a woman in the zenith of her beauty and power. Her face was chiselled by a divine Phidias with her two black sparkling eyes which were the open windows to her intellectual beauty. She had a riot of raven hair which waved down her back and seemed endless in their luxuriance. Her cheeks wore the tint of peaches and her lips of gul anar. The graceful curves of her lips which wore the tint of henna leaves, were curved like Cupid's bow. Her neck was the neck of a gazelle and her waist was the waist of a wasp. Her figure was slim but straight. But it was as supple as the snake. The radiance of her presence was electric.

And when Himm first touched her hand to accord her his ceremonious greetings, his own hand shook lest it should compress into deformity so delicate a limb of nature. But it was a strong hand, firm—and as it grasped Himm's it seemed to pass the message which filled Himm's heart with hope. Shahinda's handshake was of one who had greeted an old friend and not of one whom it was her lot to adress her first accostation.

She was cladin a dazzling bright sari the gold hem of which framed her face. Its tint of the dawn reflected its shade and added to her appearance a lustre which was heightened by a suppressed blush which she with a throb of anticipation had probably painted upon her cheeks.

Her exquisite simplicity in dress and deportment had realised Himm's ideal of Shahinda whom he had always depicted as a modern beauty in mediaeval setting.

He fled from the atmosphere of cold reserve and studied deceit. He had hoped that time would thaw the heart which congealed like an Arctic iceberg. The company it seemed to melt but as soon as the strangers withdrew it was clear that it was only a pretence. The smiles which passed round in which Himm could not be excluded were withdrawn like a draw-bridge and the face which was singularly mobile and expressive became at once a waxen cast.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Shahinda and Himm.

For over two years, Shahinda and Himm were inseparable in mind and thought. They were inseparable in body except when each had to answer the call of duty. In Shahinda's eyes Himm was the personification of every manly virtue—to Himm Shahinda was the apple of his eye.

Shahinda was a highly intellectual girl who had drunk deep at the Parnessian springs but had remained uncontaminated by fustian study. She wore the white flower of purity in thought and action. She despised the tawdry embellishments of attire. No trinkets adorned her person. Her slim figure was never seen in the movies. She was by nature a literary recluse. Her love of art adorned her tiny drawing room, the neat sobriety of her mind adorned her mantle-piece. Her bedroom was a study in stoic simplicity. Its outstanding characteristic was scrupulous tidiness. Her food was simple though she could feed a gourmand. Her cookery would have put many a professional chef to shame. She was careful of her utterances, guarded in her praise or blame, an antiquarian and a connosieur of art. She was rightly described by Himm as "adorable". And adorable she was in more senses than one; for in endowing her with rare beauty of form and figure, nature appears to have suspended the divine law of compensation, since it is rarely that it endows a soul with intellect of a high order and beauty of physique and form.

Himm was a man of robust build, a man of intellect and one endowed with singular versatility. He was one of those ubiquitous geniuses who adorned whatever he touched, and whose presence whether in the forum or in the temples of learning gave eclat to those places which without him seemed denuded of ornament. Their kindred spirits had brought them together. Their kindred natures cemented their friendship till it became an idyll. Shahinda saw nothing but Himm as the embodiment of her pleasure. To Himm the image of Shahinda was an inspiration which soared his bgenius to inaccessible heights. It burst forth into a brighter flame after it began to be fed by the fire of her eyes. Shahinda took interest in the world in which Himm was not. Himm could think of nothing from which Shahinda was absent. There is no such thing as love in excess though it may be in excelsis. When love reaches this degree it produces mental intoxication. The beloved is idealised. She ceases to be of the earth. No amount of argument would convince the lover that she could ever have been of the earth. She is idealised as an angel passing in the guise of a mortal. She is a creature apart from the rest of creation, one who is on the earth but not of it. Her peccadillos and imperfections are merely simulated to avoid detection of a celestial being here. She is the all beautiful, all wise, all perfect being whom the poet in his wildest frenzy cannot describe the painter in his highest afflatus cannot portray. Such is the inamorata to her lover. Such was Shahinda to Himm. She was his gospel. She was his religion. He was an idolatrous heathen and worshipped the image of Shahinda. To him Shahinda was the world. To him the world was a void without her. So long as he was under her spell he did not, could not see anything in the world more beautiful than Shahinda. His spell was at times shaken by her vagaries; but it was never lost.

They passed their days in each others bosom. They were like two boys and acted as such. Their sexual, differences counted not, though he a moralist and she a purist reconciled their tenets by eschewing those profane delights, which the vulgar associate with love. Their affinity and affection were both intellectual. So was their love. Shahinda passed her days glued to Himm lying upon his lap with his chest as her only pillow reading the poets to him which he, a poet himself, expounded to her delight. She played pranks and wanton wiles which made her only the dearer to him. He retaliated. They took their walks and drives on lonely moors admiring the handiwork of God; counting the stars and moralising on their greatness and the smallness of man. It was clear to them that the one was incomplete as a being without the other. They were like the twin stars that shine and rotate around each other.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SHAHINDA'S PHILOSOPHY.

The secret of Shahinda's mastery over Himm was not her beauty but the intellectuality. Himm would draw her out by adopting the Socratic method of drawing her out in a dialogue in which he would wantonly play the role of the ignoramus. Himm did not always see eye to eye with Shahinda. She was by habit a social recluse and it was a surprise to him that she should have thought so deeply and seen so clearly the current fallacies to which she gave expressions in her confidential chats with Himm. The latter was a convinced democrat, but Shahinda cleared his cobwebs by catechising him what he meant by democracy.

Himm: "Why democracy means the rule of the people by the people for the people."

Shahinda: "I have heard it before. There is no such thing as democracy. Such democracy will bring the millenium. Democracy is the aspiration of the many, the pretext of the few. The latter wield all power and make every one believe."

Himm: "But who are the people?"

Shahinda: "Why the masses make the people, a nation. It all depends how you mould them. But as men singly so nations in the aggregate have their appointed lives. They die without the hope of resurrection."

Himm: "But even nations die and are born again. Why look at Italy."

Shahinda. "There is no life but the life of action. A life without action is like a sound without song. It is not the years that make life, but its achievement."

Himm: But look at Mussolini. Has he not transformed Italy and recalled the greatness of Rome."

Shahinda: "Yes, but he is too near us to be seen in his proper perspective. He will be best seen a hundred years after he is dead. Don't forget that nations rise or fall by their own momentum, though they may be jacked up by external energy for a time—but it will only be for a time."

Himm: "What is the test of greatness? Has not Italy produced a multitude of great men? Has the world seen another Marconi?"

Shahinda: "If great people could beget great men, this world would soon be filled with greatness. Greatness is Nature's freak which it seldom repeats. Nature abhors vacuum and greatness alike. It fills the one with imponderable matter. It chokes the other with weeds."

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